

DIARY



Peter Porter... impetuous vision of the present

Remembrance of things...

Talked to the local history society in the town where I have lived all my life: the name of which, Barnet, I have, when writing autobiography, masked impetuously by calling it Barton. We are mostly elderly; the chairman and I discovered we'd been beaten by the same headmaster (though he admired the man for it, and I didn't); and eyes shone as I talked of Mather's green-grocers' shop, on any wintery Saturday evening in the 1920s and 1930s, a cave of brilliant lighting, its fruits and vegetables displayed with delight in colour and form, and the various Miss Mathers, auburn-haired (c. 1933) I was in love with all of them at once, cheerfully busy, greeting most customers by name.

Well, nostalgic! Frightful emotion! But it suddenly struck me (and I said) that in an age increasingly devoted to the concept of the all-satisfying present, the concern to remember the past was more important than one could begin to say. And not merely the Battle of Barnet, 1471, but the various Miss Mathers and their attitude to green-grocery, too.

A few days later I interviewed, for my BBC programme, the poet Peter Porter, whose own vision is of a present so impetuous that the past is in danger of being not so much forgotten as cancelled. (*For Forward* is the title of his new collection of poems. He said ruefully he'd thought he was the first to

lift this term out of its usual context, in cassette recording, and then discovered such use commonplace. "I found I'd chosen a cheap catchphrase as a title.")

I mentioned to him my experience with the local history society, and he pointed out that to the Greeks, Mnemosyne, embodying Memory, was mother of the muses, and so of all civilization.

It's a pity we can't, in the schools, point to the object of the exercise we engage in when studying history, by renaming it: remembering, perhaps?

I write uneasily, almost furtively, this month: having discovered a hazard of being a TES diarist. It is that you may end up in Pseud's Corner, in *Private Eye*. This happened to me in respect of a piece I'd written here about the way your character may be distorted by travelling in the Tube in the rush hour. In those claustrophobic tunnels you find yourself inventing reasons for detesting your fellow-travellers: in this case, I'd been repelled by a harmlessly barefoot young man's enormous big toe.

Quote that out of context, as *Private Eye* did, and you have an apparently preposterous expression of distaste for someone's foot, together with an overwrought sentimentality of aesthetic requirement in the matter of toes.

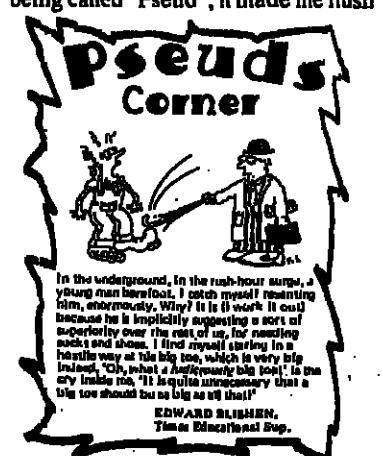
The worst of it, however, was not

the sense of injustice, but the reverse. Always temperamentally ready to think ill of myself, for a while I felt I was all pseud. I thought people were pointing me out in the street: "Good Lord, look at that pseud!"

But beyond that (*Private Eye*, start quoting now) is the problem raised by the comments of friends and acquaintances. To some, being in Pseud's Corner is a self-justifying glory. I suspect that their counterparts in the past would have complimented a condemned man on being the subject of a broadsheet describing his crime and impending execution. ("Congratulations! Heard you being sung in the gutters today!")

Others vex you by saying merely that they've noted your being in that literary pillory. They don't tell you what they think of it. "Rather unfair, eh?" you long to hint. But you know you must not probe their damnable refusal of opinion.

At the back of my mind there was a memory, difficult to disinter. It seemed, as I dug for it, to relate to the effects of having a rude word shouted at you. But when at last I unearthed it, I saw it was a matter of being at the receiving end of any shouted word whatever. As a fifth-former, I'd won the school's thinly-contested Poetry Prize; and a jocular enemy of mine, who regarded poetry as a debility that made you incapable of being an effective Rugby footballer, would yell, whenever he met me: "Poet! And though it's obviously much nicer than being called 'Pseud', it made me flush



The Christmas Private Eye

and tremble. Well, it strikes me now that a hoarse cry of "silence!", for example, might make the holiest man turn red.

Words can weigh on you. I remember, at a prep school where I was a tentative sort of teacher, a boy I found weeping after a fortnightly announcement of marks and positions. "Mr Wether," he explained through his sobs, "called me a Canadian". It was exactly what he was; but somehow the context had seemed to convert this harmless identificatory statement into a profoundly wounding slur.

An exercise for a lively class: from literature, suggest a passage that might qualify for a column headed "Pseud's Corner". Justify and discuss.

A man of letters

Work for yourself, and you are made uneasy by nationally-ordained stretches of idleness. This Christmas I made myself less uncomfortable by reading, for the first time with serious attention and in the hope of finding material I could absorb into a book, a gargantuan diary I kept as a schoolboy. And among my discoveries was a transcript of a letter received (as it happens, 50 years ago tomorrow) from Spencer Vaughan-Thomas, the man who taught us English.

In its generosity and kindness, it seems to me to represent everything that's best in the mysterious activity of teaching. He was 28, I was 14 and, having observed that I was a lonely literary-minded child from an unbookish home, he'd suggested I write to him during the holidays: he'd reply from Swansea.

I sent him three anxiously over-written letters; and his reply began: "I was very pleased to find that you have been able to persuade yourself that it is possible to write to a schoolmaster without fearing that he must always be critical and always a person invested with a peculiar dignity. Nothing irritates a master more than to find that the contact he imagines he has established with his pupils is not a true one, but something ingeniously created by the nature of the system into which

both boy and man are consciously or unconsciously drawn... Our modern system of education rarely permits a master to create an understanding of permanent value with his pupils; but in certain circumstances it is possible, and, in writing to you I gladly break down the age-old prejudice of the pedagogue - hateful word - and say, we shall learn from one another."

Near the end of the letter he wrote: "I thought you might be interested in what I said about the work of a young friend of mine not much older than yourself who has made a start with his literary career in London, so I send you the review I wrote for a local paper". It was of a book starkly entitled *18 Poems*, by someone called Dylan Thomas. "A new poet is gone from our midst to startle the literary circles of the town", it ended. "Mr Thomas is to be watched closely, because he has it in him to become something more than a wild-eyed Celt, a mere playboy of the West End whirl!"



Denis Norden... radio stand-in

My Word what fun

You have this telephone call inviting you to stand in for Viv Richards at Taunton, Alfred Brendel at the Royal Festival Hall, Sir John Gielgud at Stratford. In my case it was to take the place of Denis Norden for two recordings of *My Word*. Everybody was very kind, I've rarely enjoyed broadcasting as much; but couldn't help reflecting that most people mercifully avoid being brought face to face with the fact that they are not Denis Norden.

Edward Blishen

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GCE boards defy Sir Keith with decision to keep CEE

by Susannah Kirkman

The GCE boards are to ignore Sir Keith Joseph's refusal to endorse the Certificate of Extended Education and will continue to offer it to schools, in direct competition with the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education.

Mr Kurt Schoonenberger, secretary of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board, this week accused the Department of Education of selling CEE candidates short. He said there was still an urgent need for a single subject exam for sixth-formers who wanted to supplement or complement their O levels. CEE grades 1 to 3 are equivalents to O level grades A, B, and C.

He added: "Some pupils are not interested in work experience. They want qualifications in maths and English which are acceptable to employers."

The most popular CEE courses were in maths, computer studies, English and business communications, said Mr Schoonenberger.

Until now, the DES and the Joint Board for Pre-Vocational Education have assumed that sixth-formers not doing A levels would take the CPVE. Sir Keith, the Education Secretary, announced 18 months ago that he would no longer endorse the CEE after the CPVE had been introduced.

But the more traditional CEE is bound to appeal to schools which have problems setting up links with technical colleges to tackle the vocational elements of the CPVE. There are more than 24,000 candidates at present and CEE entries to GCE boards rose by 20 per cent last year.

Mr Schoonenberger claims that the Joint Board has cold-shouldered the GCE/CEE consortium, which represents five GCE examining boards. The board had ignored CEE and drawn entirely on City and Guilds of London Institute, BTEC and Royal Society of Arts courses when it created the new pre-vocational certificate, he said.

The consortium is now prepared to validate CEE courses from CSE boards which would otherwise be illegal; the articles of association of CEE boards forbid them to offer courses which are not endorsed by the Secretary of State.

GCE boards have the right to issue certificates without a DES endorsement, although they have not done so to a significant extent.

A spokesman for the DES expressed surprise and regret at the exam boards' decision and said it would make the post-16 educational map untidy.



In a class of his own... Robert Leadbeater, 7, is learning the pros and cons of being the only pupil at Kiberry primary school, Argyll. His education proceeds without the benefit - or distraction - of other children, but he enjoys the undivided attention of teacher Miss Jean Aitken.

And Robert can take full advantage of a £600 micro-Strathclyde region's policy is to provide all of its schools - including Kiberry, which serves a sparsely-populated moorland area - with computer facilities.

But his life could change dramatically if a closure plan is carried out, and Robert is transferred next year to Tarbert school, which has a roll of 137 and is 15 miles from his home.

Miss Aitken hopes that the decision may be delayed long enough to allow another child to start at the primary school. In the event of a shutdown, her own future will be in the balance.

HMIs fear merit pay threat to objectivity

by Richard Garner

Up to 650 top civil servants at the Department of Education and Science - including Her Majesty's Inspectors - are in line for new merit payments, amounting to at least £500 a year.

Civil Servants unions have reacted to the plan with scepticism - and the biggest fears have been voiced by members of the HMI branch of the top civil servants' union, the First Division Association, who feel the payments could pose a new threat to their cherished independence.

Only last week the Senior Chief Inspector, Mr Eric Bolton, went out of his way to emphasize the independence of HMI (page 10).

According to the FDA, its HMI members found the proposals disturbing and felt that the merit payment plan could be used to reward any who toe the government line rather than provide unbiased information - their traditional role.

The Government has announced it intends to earmark £12 million over the next year for its new "performance bonus" scheme for the Civil Service. It plans to introduce it from April 1 this year.

Staff eligible for the bonuses will be all those on grade 3 level (under-secretaries) and principals and equivalent grades. Assessment is normally carried out by someone two grades above the person being assessed and bonuses will be at the discretion of heads of department. At present all civil servants - including HMI - undergo annual career appraisal interviews.

The Government intends to limit the bonuses to 20 per cent of those eligible for them - so, in the case of the DES, a maximum of 130 staff could receive them.

The Government paper introducing the scheme says that no individual annual bonus payment should be less than £500 a year - although special single lump sum payments amounting to less can be paid at the discretion of the head of department.

An upper limit has not been placed on the bonuses, although the Government says that special bonuses to reward exceptional performances should not amount to more than 10 per cent of a department's bonus fund in any one year. If 130 top DES officials all received £500, it would cost the department £65,000.

The Government denies that its scheme will reward those who toe the line, saying instead that it is intended to reward energy and application, including examples of the qualities of leadership, and results.

The official reaction of the Civil Service unions to the scheme is imminent, but they are concerned that the Government appears to be prepared to negotiate only over how the scheme works, and not on the principle of it.

PEOPLE...

APPOINTMENTS

Professor Fred Norbury has been appointed acting vice-chancellor of the University of Liverpool following the death of Emeritus Professor Robert Whelan.

Dr John Marriott has been appointed to the chair of adult education at the University of Leeds.

Mrs Anne Murray, head of St Felix School, Southwold, Suffolk, has taken up her appointment as president of the Girls' Schools Association.

Mr Alan Daniel, head of Goverton comprehensive school, West Glamorgan, is to be president of the Welsh Secondary Schools Association.

Mr David Sample, director of education of Lothian Regional Council, to be general secretary of the Association of Directors of Education in Scotland.

Professor Richard Layard, professor of economics and head of the centre for labour economics at the London School of Economics, to be a member of the University Grants Committee until August 1988.

CONFERENCES

January 26

Peace and Justice Studies in the Curriculum conference at Christ the King Church Hall, Bramley Road, Cockfields, London: speakers include Professor O'Connell, University of Bradford, Baroness Cox and Dr John Marks, National Council for Education Standards, and Mr B. Wether, Principal of Fircliff College, Birmingham. Details from A. Ryan, 22 Sussex Way, Cockfields, Barnet, Herts.

February 16

Hôtel Homelness - a conference

ence organized by Shelter and SHAC (The London Housing Aid Centre) at Westminster Cathedral Hall. Speakers will include hotel residents, health and social workers, housing campaigners, MPs and councillors. Details from Mervyn Mackintosh, SHAC, 189a Old Brompton Road, London SW5, 01-373 7276.

February 16 Irish in Britain Representation Group second national conference on Irish dimensions in British education for parents, teachers, first and second generation Irish people and Irish community organizations at Soar Valley Community College, Leicester. Speakers include Mary Hickman, Dr Philip Ullrich, Brid Keenan, Dr Tina O'Donovan and Nessian Danagher. Details from Mr Nessian Danagher, Irish Studies Coordinator, Soar Valley College, Glenageary Avenue, Leicester LE4 7GY.

February 21 Progressivism reconsidered - a conference organized by the British Education Research Association at London University Institute of Education, Details from Valerie Walkerdine, Institute of Curriculum Studies, Institute of Education, Bedford Way, London WC1A 0AL.

February 22 Small-scale investigations in schools and classrooms - a one day seminar to be held at the Staff Club, University of Nottingham, organized by the Teacher Education Study group and led by Professor Jean Rudduck. Details from Karen Simmonds, Registrar, West Sussex Institute of Higher Education, The Dome, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 1HR.

EVENTS

January 26

Rock of Roots - a musical celebration of Afro-Caribbean influences

on popular music and fashion in Britain for performers, critics, writers and fans of soul, reggae, rock, pop, rap, hip-hop, breakdancing and style at the Commonwealth Institute from 10 am to 5.30 pm. Tickets are available from the Capital Radio foyer or the Commonwealth Institute Education Department, Kensington High Street, London W8, price £5 or £2.50 for students or unemployed.

January 30, February 27 and March 13

Education and Values is the theme of the Richard Peters lectures at the University of London Institute of Education, 5.30 pm in the Ullrich, Brid Keenan, Dr Tina O'Donovan and Nessian Danagher. Details from Mr Nessian Danagher, Irish Studies Coordinator, Soar Valley College, Glenageary Avenue, Leicester LE4 7GY.

February 9

London at war and the post-war recovery - day school at the Museum of London for young people with an interest in London's history. Details from the education officer, Museum of London, London EC2. Fee for the day £4, £2 for full-time students and senior citizens.

Until March 31

Chapel pre-booking for school parties is recommended through out the exhibition at the Royal Academy, A. Science for teachers will be held on January 30, for secondary school pupils on February 6, for sixth-form pupils on February 13 and for university and art college students on February 15. Educational material including a background introduction for secondary school teachers and a slide pack will also be available. Full

details from the Education Department, The Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1.

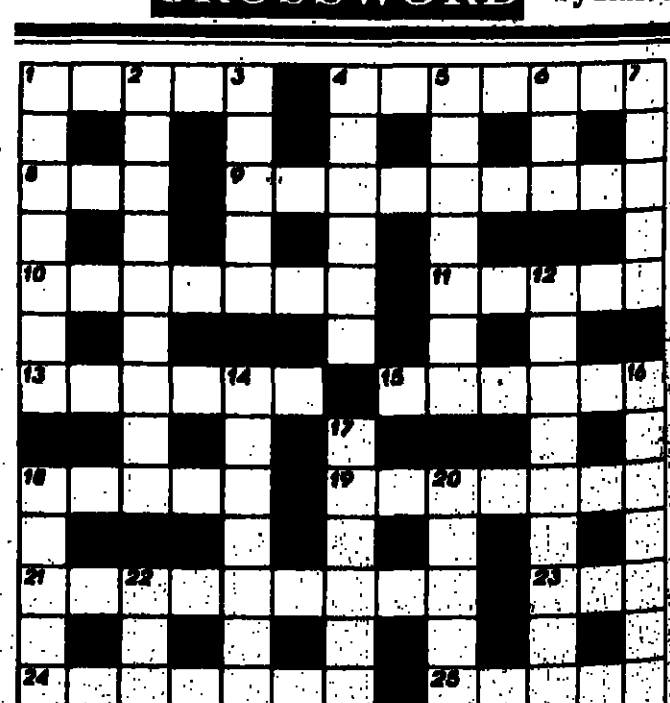
PUBLICATIONS

The Tightening Grip: Growth of Central Control of the School Curriculum is the 21st Bedford Way Paper in which Professor Denis Lewin summarizes, reconsiders and extends the narrative commenced in his 1980 book *The Politics of the School Curriculum*. It includes a postscript on Sir Keith Joseph's Sheffield speech of January 5, 1984. It is available from Bedford Way Papers, The Windmill Press, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 6TG, price £1.50 plus 20p postage.

Report Writing by Pat Booth suggests guidelines for producing reports on topics such as student projects, research, professional or personal development, financial matters, meetings and personnel. It includes chapters on the report as a form of written communication, structure and content, style, copy preparation and reproduction. It is written for all information workers (librarians, information scientists, archivists, indexers, bibliographers, database managers, information officers) and people training for these occupations. It is available from Elm Publications, Seaton House, Kings Region, Camps PF17 2NU, price £3.50.

The computer as an aid for those with special needs The proceedings of the international conference held at Sheffield City Polytechnic, April 1984. The publication costs £3 including postage and is available from Active, 37 Bromgrove Road, Sheffield S10 2BP.

No 185 CROSSWORD by Rufus



Across

1 Trade vessel (5)
4 Spectacle that may make one past but not a period of history (7)
8 Ruminant money that is left around (5)
9 The last word in dispute (9)
10 Monks and nuns may dwell this way (7)
11 Catch results in a girl getting a duck (5)
13 Strange girl seen by the French window bars (6)
15 First form (6)
16 Synonymous with right? Could be (5)
19 Glance above a noose in fault (7)

Down

2 Town-crier's profession (7)
3 An illumination for the landing (9)
5 It's up for approval (5)
6 Shoot at nothing but obtain something to eat (6)
7 Even as a lover, he's still better (7)
8 Dramatic deed (3)
9 Time of sunset (5)
12 He's given unwarranted responsibility (9)

Solution to puzzle 184

1 Ship
2 Crier
3 Light
4 Goggles
5 Duck
6 Girl
7 Better
8 Sheep
9 Sunset
10 Nunnery
11 Net
12 Deed
13 French girl
14 Window
15 Form
16 Synonym
17 Right
18 Fault
19 Glance

Joseph quiz

by David Lister

Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, is to be pressed to explain a statement in which he implied that local authorities could reduce capitation allowances to schools where parents raise money through voluntary activities.

At the recent North of England Education Conference in Chester, Sir Keith said in answer to a question on fund-raising: "I think it appropriate that local authorities can make judgments about where parents do and don't contribute and take that into account in allocating capitation."

Mr Mike Bower, Sheffield education chairman, is writing to Sir Keith, asking him for clarification, adding that his words appear "to hit at the roots of the free and equitable state education service which is enshrined in the 1944 Act".

Thomas calls for extra primary staff

by Sarah Bayliss

Every primary school should have at least one extra teacher without full-time responsibility for a class to allow the rest of the staff "elbow room" to develop their own subject specialisms.

That is one of the main recommendations of the Thomas committee's report on achievement in inner London primary schools, published this week.

The committee, led by Mr Norman Thomas, former Chief Inspector for primary education, says inner London parents are generally satisfied with their children's education but some are worried that the pace is too slow. Schools are undermanned where they concentrate too much on basic skills and where teachers feel children live in stressful circumstances. In the long-term interests of these children, more should be expected.

The committee recommends that every school in the next five years should draw up a development plan, listing priorities for its in-service and resource needs, the development of its curriculum, relations with parents and other policies. A special group of inspectors should log these plans and encourage schools to develop "cluster" arrangements with secondary schools to ensure continuity. An experiment to smooth transfer arrangements should be made, with some primary classes and their teachers starting secondary

Improving primary schools. Full report, pages 21-23

curriculum, relations with parents and other policies. A special group of inspectors should log these plans and encourage schools to develop "cluster" arrangements with secondary schools to ensure continuity. An experiment to smooth transfer arrangements should be made, with some primary classes and their teachers starting secondary

school in the last fortnight of the summer term.

The report also says that the verbal reasoning test should be scrapped because it is culturally biased, and replaced with a reading test.

Mrs Frances Morrell, Labour leader of the Inner London Education Authority, welcomed the report but emphasized that while teachers and parents were working to improve the service, the Government, through rule-making, was seeking to damage and demoralize it. Mr Richard Rieser, general secretary of the Inner London Teachers' Association of the National Union of Teachers, said that during consultation members would object strongly to the proposal that 5-11 (or 3-11) schools with under 150 pupils should amalgamate.

THIS WEEK

COMMENT
PRIMARY
SCHOOL-TO-WORK
OVERSEAS NEWS
LETTERS
DIARY, NOTICEBOARD
AND CROSSWORD

CLASSIFIED 34

Cane and able

How the corporal punishment Bill will affect teachers, and how they cope abroad.

OU prepares

Virginia Makins on the present state of the Open University as it awaits news of its grant.

Non-integration

The 1981 special education Act is not abolishing its aim a conference heard.

Platform

Joelyn Owen, CEO for Devon, on the daunting juggling feat that further education planners are being expected to pull off.

New brooms

TES special correspondents report on new education ministers in the United States and in India - where Rajiv Gandhi's government has promised that education will go places (picture).

Arts/Books

Ethnocentricities: David Martin reviews a new dictionary of race relations; Colin Ward on cultural pluralism in schools; Alan Watkins on Arthur Scargill; Stephen Ais on nuclear leprology; Harold Dent on an unusual school log book; Brian Morton on the work of Isak Dinesen. French and maths textbooks.

Resources

Video/Media

John Barker on science equipment at the ASE conferences; videos on computers; and reviews of *Help Yourself: Biology*, BBC language series, and *Land of the Harders*.

Special

English as a foreign language.

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Thomas sticks to common sense

The second independent inquiry aiming to improve inner London's schools, the committee set up under the chairmanship of the former Chief HMI for primary schools, Mr Norman Thomas, publishes its report this week (pages 1 and 21). As part of the ILEA's drive to be seen to be doing its best by working class children, the committee was charged with the identification of methods to enhance achievement and confidence, taking into account the wide range of experiences and capacities of children in London's primary schools. The inquiry was also to consider secondary transfer and the expectations of parents.

Following, as it does, last March's incisive and radical report from the parallel Hargreaves committee which examined ILEA secondary schooling, it was perhaps inevitable that "Improving Primary Schools" would be somewhat overshadowed. The Hargreaves Report coincided with a ferment of discussion about the breadth and balance of the secondary curriculum and the criteria of assessment, boosted by Sir Keith Joseph's Sheffield speech. The appointment of Dr David Hargreaves to head that committee had already caused a certain amount of excitement, and expectations had been enhanced when, just before the report was issued, he accepted the post of chief inspector for the ILEA.

Norman Thomas brought a different kind of reputation and approach to bear. It is not surprising to find that his committee's report contains fewer fireworks and there will be those who will be thankful for that. As the committee found, some teachers in ILEA primary schools feel demands already being made are providing quite enough excitement to be going on with. In some response to that, the Thomas committee set itself the task of making sense of the multifarious and sometimes conflicting demands being made on primary teachers. In the event, it has not been entirely successful in clearing that particular Augean stable in the allotted time.

Mr Thomas was, of course, responsible for HM Inspectorate's own national survey of primary schools published in 1978, and it is not unexpected to find this latest report evokes familiar memories. It may be rather like admiring a woman's dress by saying that you had "always liked it", but the ILEA's Thomas Report contains



a great deal of carefully considered common sense that bears restating.

The strongest contrast between the Thomas and the Hargreaves reports, however, is that, on first reading, the primary report fails to carry the sense of conviction of the secondary inquiry. It may not necessarily be any less correct in its assertions than Hargreaves; it is just less clear and convincing in its analysis and arguments.

That contrast may in part be due to some oversimplification of issues in the secondary report, or a measure of the sophistication of developments already made in primary education, which make further improvement more complex and difficult.

There are, however, several instances where the Thomas Report seems to do a less than complete job of arguing or explaining its case, or where it fails to reach any conclusions at all on crucial issues.

Not the least among these is its treatment of banding: the way the ILEA attempts to balance secondary intakes by assigning pupils to three ability bands. The committee was clearly under pressure from various groups concerned about aspects of this policy. Some feel that it labels

pupils, giving them a sense of failure and leading to internal selection within comprehensives by colouring expectations in much the same way as the old 11-plus.

The committee's response is to say that banding should remain, but that the verbal reasoning test used to carry it out should be replaced with a reading test, regarded more as a test of achievement to date than of innate ability.

If a reading test would be fairer and more useful for secondary schools, as the report implies, it certainly would be preferable. The verbal reasoning test was said to be culturally biased, though no evidence of this seems to have been adduced, and we are left to surmise that the reading test would be less so.

The report is no more enlightening on how far a change of test is likely to alter the outlook of teachers prepared to base expectations on such limited information. Nor is it clear how this could reduce the sense of failure said to be experienced by the 75 per cent of pupils not achieving the magic band one, or the frustration of those who do so, only to find this reduces their choice of secondary school.

"We hope ways can be found of changing the

banding systems so as to reduce the sense of some children feeling inherently inferior" and "too will need to be done to persuade teachers that the reading test does not predict performance", the report rather weakly concludes.

There are other issues, too - like the distortion in school intakes caused by the admission policies of voluntary schools, and the administrative difficulties of creating viable "clusters" of primary and secondary schools across division or county/voluntary boundaries - where the report expresses similarly uncertain, if credible, hopes.

And, while an independent committee is a liberty to take a view on the impending rates of spending in London, adventurous remarks about the prospect of reduced spending, or the exceptional needs of the authority, can lose their force if they strike a polemical rather than an evidential note.

Almost as if answering what some of Mr Thomas's former colleagues have been heard say in the past year about specialist teaching in primary schools, the report comes down firmly in favour of one teacher, one class, with specialist teachers acting in a dual class and consultant support teacher role. It recognizes that this means staffing beyond one teacher, one class, if it is to take place in school hours.

That prospect hardly filled Mr Eric Bolton, the Senior Chief HM Inspector, with optimism in summer when he called for specialists to be used with maximum effect in primaries, saw little scope in such consultants, and suggested there was a case for specialized teaching from the age of nine.

Later pronouncements from senior English primary HMIs were fudged with a "leave it to the schools to decide" message, but this week the Thomas formula gets outspoken support in a report from primary HMIs in Wales (page 7) who use very similar arguments to those in the Thomas report.

It is clear from the Welsh report that it is not just the capital whose primary schools need improving. Schools and authorities elsewhere will benefit from the work of the Thomas Committee, but it remains to be seen how far "Improving Primary Schools" provides the clear agenda London schools need to embark on the development plans envisaged in its proposals.

COMMENT

Ban it yourself

Any legislation designed solely to steer a cautious course between the rocky hazards of the European Court of Human Rights and the dangerous currents of Tory back-bench opinion is likely to be, at best, a compromise, or, at worst, ridiculous. The Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill is both.

This had been expected ever since the DES published 18 months ago its consultation paper, proposing a parental opting-out scheme, in response to the European Court's ruling of February 1982. But at that stage it had been possible to hang on to the glimmer of a suspicion that the subtle mandarin hand which drafted the document had managed to outline a scheme so plainly unworkable that it would be laughed out of court, and out of Parliament too.

The gales of unbelieved laughter duly followed: from nearly all the partners in this great education system of ours except that - as, alas, so often happens - the senior partner managed to be odd man out and to keep a straight face.

So now the Education Secretary has produced a Bill (page 5) that differs little in essentials from the consultation document and seems only too likely to be passed into law, since majority opinion both inside and outside Parliament still apparently favours the status quo.

schools, whatever the rest of Europe might think, or insist.

But even majority support, if it truly exists, for a policy that teachers and administrators do not believe they can reasonably carry out does not justify Sir Keith Joseph's determination to stick to it.

This is a factor already recognized by the Scottish Secretary, Mr George Younger, who was realistic enough to accept the full implications of European Court rulings and ask all Scottish local education authorities to phase out corporal punishment by last summer.

If the DES remains irresponsible enough to hang on to a policy bound to create inequitable disciplinary systems in the schools - and presumably dissension and tension in family relationships - it will be up to others now to step in and make sense of it all in spite of Sir Keith, by making their own decisions to phase out the cane.

The roll-call of local authorities which have already made that decision is growing all the time, and it is to be expected that the process will be accelerated by publication of the Bill (and with the full support of the teachers who have derided it).

One joker remaining in the pack is Sir Keith's suggestion that the new powers he is proposing for school governors in his next burst of legislation will give them the right to overrule i.e.a. policy on discipline and punishment. Should that happen in tandem with enactment of the current Bill, it would be a most unlikely scenario.

A teacher's lot...

The sob-story is not an effective weapon for propaganda. There is no doubt the National Union of Teachers' description (page 3) of the stresses and strains of teaching, the perplexing and professionally demanding new requirements of the job, and the lack of financial provision and rewards for meeting them, will strike many chords in staffrooms up and down the country.

Others may be more cynical. Haven't good teachers always worked long hours? Was there ever a golden age when the curriculum was set and straight-forward, and children were docile and polite and able to tie shoelaces? Was life really easier with classes of 50, the traumas of the 11-plus, the struggle to convert the old elementary schools to secondary education for all?

The NUT document deserves serious attention, and raises important questions about how teachers are supposed to cope with considerable social despair, stringent spending controls, demands for half-baked and radical change from all political sides, highly conservative parents, and no thanks from anyone.

But the unpleasant fact remains that the NUT's pay action, however justified, has lost some public sympathy, and

year's is likely to lose more, and the only way towards better support for the committed teachers quoted by the NUT is some kind of structure agreement.

It remains to be seen whether Sir Keith's recent conciliatory remarks about teachers' professionalism will be translated into some kind of fresh start on the structure negotiations. If they are, the best propaganda for teachers would be for all unions to join in. With long spoons, of course.

Foreign trade

As our report this week (pages 33, 34) indicates, all is not well in the large and lucrative language school business. Hundreds of thousands of foreign students, many of them teenagers, visit Britain each year to learn English at nearly 1,000 schools; competition among those schools is so intense that some are considering taking others to court for unfair trading; pay and conditions for some staff are more than vaguely reminiscent of Dickens's *Hard Times*.

The bad feeling which currently exists between public and private sectors is easy to understand, given the history of the trade itself. The private schools' complaint that their newer state counterparts have ridden in on the back of a ready-made market is, broadly speaking, true, as is the fact

that the latter can pitch their fees at a level which does not necessarily take account of their full overheads.

On the other hand, the growth of EFL student numbers in state colleges reflects a sensible move in the direction of a big new source of income, and the development of "access" courses (EFL study coupled with a degree) presents a significant and desirable expansion in educational provision.

It is likewise easy to understand how EFL teachers become industrial pawns: the seasonal nature of student demand, and the unregulated framework in which staff work, represent an invitation to exploitation. "If you cross the principal he cuts your hours" - "freelances worry about their jobs if they are active in the union" - no wonder the work attracts drifters who see it less as a profession than a job. The solution is no less clear for being hard to attain: a system of recognition - and inspection - which can apply to all schools in the field, and amicable collaboration between public and private sectors.

no comment

"The committee also decided that until such time as corporal punishment is completely phased out, its use would be restricted to headteachers or to a selected member of staff in each school."

VAT plea to Thatcher

Too many demands on teachers, says NUT

Growing classroom stress

by Richard Garner

An unprecedented growth in stress in the classroom is reported by the National Union of Teachers in a document published this week.

Increasing and conflicting demands on teachers' time have led to breakdowns and illness, says the union. It cites the head of department at a sixth-form college who said: "During the past 10 years at our sixth-form college five colleagues have experienced serious breakdowns and a sixth a heart attack."

And a headteacher of a 9-13 middle school with 20 years service, reported: "I am 41 years of age and had my first stress-induced heart attack four years ago."

An inspector for primary education with 25 years' experience added: "There is a significant increase in teachers retiring on health grounds and most advisers will testify to the large number of teachers who have become 'problems' as a result of having to cope with a changed role in stressful situations. Confidential discussions reveal how many teachers are receiving medication."

The document *Today's Teacher*, brings together evidence from teachers who have been in the profession at least since the Houghton inquiry into teachers' pay 10 years ago.

It will be used as one of the NUT's

Putting VAT on books would cost universities an extra £4-5m a year and would constitute "a tax disincentive on the already gravely endangered field of scientific and educational advance", leading figures in the university and scientific world have told the Prime Minister.

A letter to Mrs Thatcher signed jointly by Lord Flowers, chairman of the vice-chancellors' committee, Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the Royal Society and Professor Owen Chadwick, president of the British Academy, urges the Government to keep learned and scientific books, journals and

periodicals exempt from the 15 per cent tax.

Mrs Thatcher has told them in reply that the Government has not yet decided how to bring about a further shift in the burden of taxation from taxes on earning to taxes on spending.

IN BRIEF



The new chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, which represents some 200 leading public schools, is Mr Bruce McGowan, 60, headmaster of Haberdashers' Aske's School in Hertfordshire. Mr McGowan (pictured above) succeeds Mr David Emms, Master of Dulwich College.

Sheffield's deputy chief education officer, Mr Bill Walton, has been appointed to succeed CEO Mr Michael Harrison when he retires in May. Mr Walton, aged 51, has been in Sheffield since 1979 and deputy CEO for a year.

Dr Philip Hunter, who was principal private secretary to Mrs Shirley Williams when she was Education Secretary, has been appointed chief education officer in Staffordshire. He is now deputy education officer of the Inner London Education Authority, and will succeed Mr Tom Hadley, who retires as Staffordshire CEO in March.

650 jobs under threat

Rate-capping in Newcastle-upon-Tyne - believed to be a distinct possibility in 1986 - would mean cuts of at least £7m on its £69m education budget with the loss of 650 teaching jobs, its education committee will be told next month.

A conference on the future of the city heard this week that its schools and colleges were already being starved of resources. Services were "barely meeting current needs, still less anticipating new and urgent ones," council leader Mr Jeremy Beecham said.

The prospect of rate-capping in 1986-87 seems real. Newcastle is already spending 3.4 per cent above the Government-imposed spending target and this may rise to 10 per cent.

Next year, the Labour-controlled council is proposing a "standstill" budget with no significant cuts to services, but achieved at the cost of a rate rise of almost 30 per cent.

The Labour leaders of the Inner London Education Authority, Sheffield and Haringey agreed on Wednesday to join other rate-capped authorities in asking Mr Patrick Jenkin the Environment Secretary to meet a group deputation. They have already told him they reject the rate limits proposed before Christmas and the Rates Act on which they were based. Brent - now under minority Tory control - has agreed to live within its Government spending limit and to make no rate increase this year.

The 6,250-strong Inner London Federation of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers has been given national backing to start a ban on covering for absent colleagues from January 28. The action is in protest over a seven-year failure to fill a vacant place for a teacher representative on the ILEA education committee.

MSC and councils to end long silence

by Diane Spencer and Mike Durham

After months of non-cooperation, talks on the long-term future of work-related non-advanced further education are almost certain to begin next week between the local authority associations and the chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, Mr Bryan Nicholson.

A breakthrough in negotiations over the Government's White Paper, *Training for Jobs*, means that a joint working party is likely to be set up, charged with finding an acceptable formula to be implemented next year. Until now both the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils have refused to talk to the MSC on the Government's proposal to channel one quarter of funds for NAFE through the Commission.

Detailed terms of reference for the new working party have already been drawn up and were being considered yesterday by the AMA's education committee. With its approval, the working party could be set up when the AMA and ACC meet Mr Nicholson on Monday.

The proposal is for a professional group drawn from education officers, local authority politicians, MSC officials and college principals, possibly including representatives from trade unions and industry. An independent chairman has yet to be chosen.

The group will be required to draw up a comprehensive and wide-ranging report on the present and future of work-related NAFE by the end of May.

Among its terms of reference will be to assess provision, existing arrangements for review and change, trade union requirements, demographic and employment trends, and the needs of individuals.

Attack on DES exam data

The DES was criticised this week for producing "misleading and out-of-date" information about school examination results.

The allegation comes from the south-west-based National Consortium for Examination Results (NCEER).

Despite criticism from an increasing number of education authorities, the department continues to release statistics which can be misleading, the consortium argues.

Its member authorities say that students transferring to the growing number of tertiary colleges in the country for sixth-form education are classed as leavers in departmental statistics.

The amount of work required by officers to make comparisons with the department's published results raises doubts about the value of the statistics. The consortium also argues that the figures are out-of-date by the time they are received.

Access to classes guaranteed

A prep school boy whose father obtained a High Court injunction preventing Nottinghamshire County Council from excluding him from council-run Saturday computer classes, received a guarantee from the council this week that he will be able to attend the course, whatever policy is decided on.

The injunction temporarily prevented the council from considering plans to exclude independent school children from state-run courses. Including music sessions: it is now uncertain whether a full judicial review will be held into the original complaint by the father of 11-year-old Ben Staphorpe, because his grievance has been resolved.

High rate of child labour, survey finds

Two out of five 11 to 16-year-olds have a part-time job in term time - four-fifths of them illegally - according to a report by the Low Pay Unit, published this week, *Diane Spencer writes*.

A survey of more than 1,700 schoolchildren in 11 comprehensive schools in London, Luton and rural Bedfordshire by the unit and the Open University showed:

- nearly one-third had had an accident in their present job;
- almost 1 in 10 of those accidents was serious enough to need a visit to the doctor;
- one-third said they suffered from fatigue;
- under one in five were given protective clothing;
- more than half of the total earned £1 an hour or less and one-fifth earned less than 50p an hour;
- the majority worked for 10 hours or less a week, but a few did a full-time job as well as school work. One London boy worked 36 hours a week for about 17p an hour.

Although one-third of the children were employed in delivering newspapers, many worked in jobs usually taken by adults. One fifth worked in shops, a similar proportion did manual jobs such as cleaning, furniture removing, construction, sewing machining or garage work. Many others worked in hotels, restaurants, pubs, and one in eight on farms.

While most child labour no longer conforms to the Dickensian stereotype of cruelty and exploitation, there are nevertheless reasons to be concerned at these high proportions of illegal employment, says the report.

The unit is calling for the urgent implementation of the Employment of Children Act 1973, which would standardize local authority by-laws and strengthen education officers' powers to enforce them. The Act has never been enforced as successive governments have failed to commit resources to make it work.

Working Children, by Emma MacLennan, John Fitz and Jill Sullivan, Low Pay Unit, 9 Upper Berkeley Street, London W1H 8BZ, £1.75.

Seek him here...



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(See page 3 for further details.) There are over 9000 products in this year's catalogue, many new to Hestair Hope for 1985, including a completely new section for Craft, Design and Technology. Encompassing a wide range of toys, games and educational aids for the pre-school child to technology for all teenagers. Seek out your copy as soon as possible. (A copy has been sent to your school.)

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PLATFORM

Last year fewer Devon teenagers started work between the ages of 16 and 18. More entered colleges or other forms of training, and about the same number as usual stayed on into sixth forms.

There is no reason to suppose that, apart from the differences of proportion, the pattern is not the same elsewhere. This year and in 1986 there will be fewer people in the age group. The likelihood is that the proportions in each sector will not stay the same. Further education colleges will lose and, as it was last year, that loss will be partly concealed because there will be more students attending for fewer hours each week.

This comes after an eight-year expansion in which 30 per cent more full-time students were fitted into expanding curricula. Now the numbers will drop when the pressures for curriculum change are still high - partly because colleges will have to provide new and special vocational courses at the same time as they respond to the Manpower Services Commission intervention of 25 per cent funding and partly because of their need to develop new approaches within the adult training strategy.

Two other pressures are at work: in 1983 and in 1984 the Audit Commission gave its warnings about the cost effectiveness of further education. And for the coming academic year, the first year of its direct interest, the MSC will be watching unit costs.

Second, the trend of providing school courses at 16-plus quite marked, as the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education makes its impact. It will mean that in addition to those staying on in regular sixth forms, an increasing number will stay on for a sixth year which will have a structured curriculum and a recognized qualification at the end of it. It may be that the Youth Training Scheme will lose entrants because of this but it is more likely to be straight college courses which suffer.

It is not, of course, student numbers alone which are changing. The FE curriculum is under scrutiny: is it really one entity or is it an agglomeration of courses for very specific qualifications? The longer it takes to get its agglomerative past, the more rapidly will FE risk falling apart as individual industries change their ways and their markets. Colleges are already responding to the fall-off of training in the construction industry and to changes in the requirements of some aspects of engineering. They are weighing up, too, how many industries will go the way of agriculture for example, which has organized its YTS needs on a national, accurately-costed basis which provides exactly what is wanted.



L.E.A.S. further education administrators are being asked to attempt a balancing feat that is far more difficult than any multiple plate-spinning trick. As Joslyn Owen (above) points out, they are trying to keep on eye on the present and future needs of both the local and national economies without forgetting the interests of non-vocational education. They are also juggling with the problem of introducing new courses at a time of falling rolls, and are having to look over their shoulder constantly at the Manpower Services Commission officials who are scrutinizing their curricula and cost-effectiveness.



The unit costs of an agricultural college can be very different to those of a college serving an industrial area.

Into unknown territory

In other words, the colleges will need to continue to demonstrate that as industry's own markets change, so too will the training for those who serve those markets.

The majority of colleges know this, and they scarcely need the MSC's adult training strategy to tell them about market-alienation if their own advisory committees, drawn from local and national fields of commerce and industry, serve them efficiently. Even so, a fairly large expanse of unknown territory lies ahead: who knows how the MSC will conduct itself in the field of non-advanced FE in 1986/7? Who knows how families will look upon the CPVE when they know what the job market is like in 1986? And who knows even in the coming academic year how many new off-the-job trainers will have established themselves outside the colleges?

In Devon the bulk of non-advanced work is done in eight colleges of further education, art and design, and agriculture. Their curriculum and their unit costs show differences which are connected with whether they provide for an industrial or defence-based

economy in, for example, Plymouth or for an agricultural area with small-scale commercial interests as in the east and the north of the county. Their costs differ according to the number of annexes they have and also to the conditions of service on which their teachers were brought into the combined country from four separate authorities 11 years ago.

Historical differences become steadily less important but, on the other hand, uniformity is neither practicable nor desirable when the localities which the colleges serve not only differ in their training requirements but also in the contribution which, for example, they make to A level courses.

Two colleges are tertiary. They have to be careful lest the economical way in which they run much of their work does not end up by starving traditional FE. Another more traditional FE college takes in a much larger number of A level students than is usual because it serves a large area in which county town comprehensives and borough-based grammar schools, together with the college itself, create an interesting mix of demands for

vocational, academic and pre-vocational courses.

The county has to make sense of these differences and has to ensure that it is providing further education of a type which matches the present and future needs of both the local and the national economy and which can also feed through into higher education people with the qualifications to benefit from degree and degree-equivalent courses in Devon's own polytechnic and in other colleges of higher education.

Tackling this on a county-wide basis means that the authority has to know what each college now provides and how it uses its staff and its accommodation. It has to know what each college is under pressure to offer (or cease to provide). Between its own perceptions of how things are changing - drawn from its contacts with industry, the MSC and the national users of education and training - and the perception of the individual colleges, the authority also has to make sure that there is a meshing together of what these schools, CPVE and YTS schemes will provide from the age of 16 to 17. So, on

top of an efficient scheme of further education in itself, there has to be constructive continuity between the ages of 16 and 18.

This needs a single academic plan for the whole county, responsive to changes of demand and capable of ensuring that the range and quality of FE is linked with economical unit costs - and with what both students and employers require. Management information has to be up to date and accurate and has to be concerned with both the making of specific policy and the monitoring of implementation. There has to be a good knowledge of resource-bases at both college and county level and there has to be a accurate appreciation of the needs in in-service training.

The Further Education Management Information System, pioneered elsewhere, is with the help of Comah Lodge, the FE staff college, being adapted to Devon's IBM network. It is central to making and using a county-wide plan and enables the authority to have a description of college activity which accurately reflects their capacity for future change as well as what they offer today. For their own part, the colleges will have access to corporate databases about finance, manpower and buildings.

As a complementary strength of authority is developing its own student record system. Already it is possible for the first time to have a profile of the county's totality of non-advanced FE. It is crucially possible to compare it with what is provided in the region and of interest to the regional council.

In time it will be possible to match this profile with national patterns as it ought to provide a responsive and efficient machine which permits sensible and well-informed negotiation with the MSC. And because work-related training is not the whole task of the colleges, it is as important to be able to remind employers, as well as students and their families, of the range of non-vocational education as it is to prove that colleges will continue to provide the best trainers and schemes of training that any country could ask for.

This means that colleges need to be very close to the employers and that they, in turn, must lose no time in feeding back to the colleges the changing requirements for training as soon as shifts become clear in the own markets.

Further education faces important demands from two directions. The colleges have everything to win if the quality of their position is understood and if it is used coherently. This makes 1985 a supremely important time in drawing both maps and plans.

Joslyn Owen is the chief education officer of Devon.

As the Government introduces its Bill on corporal punishment, Biddy Passmore examines the likely effect on teachers of new parental rights

Staff more open to assault charge

Teachers who beat a child whose parents are opposed to corporal punishment will be more vulnerable to criminal prosecution for assault under the new Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill, a leading lawyer has told *The TES*.

This is because the Bill, which gives parents the right to exempt their children from corporal punishment, removes the legal protection teachers have hitherto enjoyed as a result of being *in loco parentis*.

When it becomes law, teachers who hit or beat an exempted child will be automatically liable for civil action for assault, unless they can prove they were acting to avert the immediate danger of personal injury or damage to property.

But they will also be more vulnerable to prosecution by a parent for common assault in the criminal courts. Until now, such prosecutions have only been successful where it could be proved that excessive or unreasonable force was used. The Department of Education said this week that that would remain the case under the new Bill.

But *The TES* understands that, once

the Bill becomes law, the mere fact of hitting an exempted child would constitute assault and battery. (If some injury, such as a bruise or weal, were caused, the offence would be "assault occasioning actual bodily harm".)

The seven-clause Bill is the Government's chosen method of complying with a three-year-old judgement by the European Court of Human Rights that parents who hold a philosophical conviction against corporal punishment in school must have that conviction respected. Ministers hope it will become law by the summer.

All parents of children at schools where corporal punishment is still used will be asked for their views. Those who favour it for their children will have their names placed on a school register.

After a reasonable period (perhaps one or two months) and a further reminder, parents have not responded, it will be assumed that they do not object to corporal punishment, a DES spokesman said this week.

The Bill covers state schools and also pupils at independent schools whose education is wholly or partly funded by the state such as pupils on

Assisted Places and local authority placements.

In Scotland, where by law 16 and 17-year-old pupils are legally independent of their parents, they will be able to decide for themselves whether they wish to be beaten.

The Bill, which was published and given its first reading in the Commons last Friday, was greeted by a predictable chorus of derision from the world of education and may well be given a rough ride in Parliament.

All the main teachers' organizations said the system of exemptions proposed would be unworkable and unfair, creating two classes of children who could be punished differently for the same offence. All called for a phased abolition of corporal punishment instead.

STOPP, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment, said the Bill would create a system of "disciplinary apartheid". STOPP would be pressing for drastic amendments so that the Bill became completely abolitionist.

Even the National Confederation of Parent-Teacher Associations, the only body that did not originally oppose the

Government's plan for exemption, now has serious reservations about the Bill.

The Bill follows a consultation document sent out 18 months ago by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, which set out three ways of allowing parents to exempt their children from corporal punishment. They were to:

- Leave the initiative to parents who objected;
- Leave it to those who did not object; or
- Seek a formal response from the parents.

Sir Keith chose the last because, he said, leaving the initiative to parents would "involve too great a risk of mistakes and misunderstanding".

He did not consult on the possibility of abolishing corporal punishment altogether because he was convinced that many parents wanted to keep it. But there was no shortage of spokesmen this week predicting that abolition would be the inevitable result when the full implications of the new Bill sank in.

Even Mr Robert Key, Conservative MP for Salisbury and former Harrow schoolmaster, who had originally said he would oppose an exemption Bill, said he would support it as an abolitionist measure.

A total ban has already taken effect in 16 out of 104 education authorities in England and Wales. They are: Haringey, Wiltshire Forest, Brent, the ILEA, Derbyshire, Newham, Hounslow, Avon, Sheffield, Humberston, Doncaster, Leicestershire, Lancashire, Manchester, Northamptonshire and Gwent.

Some 30 more are either committed to abolition or are actively considering it and the move appears to be gathering pace. Two I.E.A.s, Dyfed and Kirkcaldy, have voted since the New Year to abolish corporal punishment.

In Scotland, Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, asked all 12 education authorities to phase out corporal punishment by last summer. But four regions: Borders, Western Isles, Grampian and Tayside are still dragging their feet.

None of the education and library boards in Northern Ireland has abolished corporal punishment.

The committee, however, has still not officially reported, mainly because of internal disagreements. For example, a leaked copy of what was intended as a final report showed that the committee had considered recommending the establishment of tribunals of appeal and the appointment of conciliation officers to discuss suspension of pupils.

Officers would liaise between parents and schools in individual cases. But if a suspension went ahead the parents would have the option of bringing the case to a tribunal.

The draft said also that some teachers who relied on corporal punishment to maintain discipline were in urgent need of help, with regard to working out alternative methods for dealing with disruptive behaviour.

The present minister, Mrs Gemma Hussey, has appointed a new chairman of the committee and a final report is expected within a few months.

United States

With the exception of New Jersey, Maine and Massachusetts, where corporal punishment in schools has been banned by state law, caning or flogging is still a matter for decision by school boards and individual teachers.

It is still a very controversial subject with some teachers insisting that the breakdown in discipline, especially in urban public schools, makes corporal punishment an essential part of their armoury. Even so, use of the cane is generally reckoned to be on the decline.

A major reason is because pupils and their parents can launch expensive law suits against teachers and schools who use unnecessary violence - though the risk of being sued has probably

diminished since a supreme court ruling in 1977.

This upheld, by a margin of 5-4, the action of a Florida teacher who beat a boy severely that he needed hospital treatment. The court rejected a plea by the National Education Association, supporting the parents, that the beating amounted to cruel and unusual punishment under the eighth amendment to the constitution. The eighth amendment, said the judges, was only designed to protect those convicted of crimes.

The NEA, one of the two major teachers' unions, remains completely opposed to corporal punishment. But its rival, the American Federation of Teachers, is more ambivalent. While not actively supporting use of the cane, the federation recognises the right of teachers and school boards to decide for themselves.

France

One of the most lasting effects of the 1968 student revolution has been the relaxation of a previously paramilitary style discipline in French schools, at a time of rising violence.

Teachers once had a clearly defined scale of sanctions for most misdemeanours and although there were successive ministerial decrees forbidding it, corporal punishment went on until well into the 1950s.

In 1970, a fresh decree prohibited any form of corporal punishment and teachers in both state and private schools now face disciplinary action if they lay so much as a finger on a pupil. Up to 1968 it was still possible to give lines or detentions but today teachers have little scope for sanctions. Almost all they can do is send secondary pupils to the principal, who may give an official warning. Three warnings and the offender will face the disciplinary school board and possible expulsion.

Since 1968, too, self-discipline has become the official line - but since anything approaching the English prefectorial system is unacceptable to the French, pupils have simply been expected to behave in a responsible manner.

And this change of attitude has been accompanied by a drastic reduction in the number of non-teaching staff recruited to keep order outside the classroom.

So the experiment has been a resounding failure. Official surveys give alarming accounts of ever-increasing violence, vandalism and minor delinquency. The problem is most acute in lower-secondary and vocational schools catering for the under-16s but it is not confined to these nor solely to urban areas.

A recent opinion poll reveals that fully 80 per cent of the population believe that children are in real danger at school. Teachers, in particular, are fearful of the situation. They are afraid of attacks by pupils and sometimes threaten them with knives.

Spain

A Spanish secondary school teacher in the state system said of corporal punishment: "It may be illegal here, but I don't think we are perfect. There's still the ruler on the knuckles and the clip on the ear. The difference is that they are not institutionalised."

The official sanctions open to her are keeping the students in during break or after school; or sending students out of lessons to the director of studies or the head.

The head, though, is elected by the teachers from among their number, and quite simply, is seen by the students as just another teacher. So a visit to the head does not constitute a threat.

In serious cases students can be suspended, which requires the consent of the school council - which consists of the head, staff, parents and pupil representatives. If all such sanctions fail, the students will be told not to register again at the school.

It is then up to the school whether they record this on the student's bulletin, the official record of his marks which he keeps throughout his career.

A number of discipline problems do not arise because the staff are not in loco parentis ("our job is to teach them and get them through their exams; what they choose to do otherwise is their business").

In state schools, uniform is not worn and homework has recently been abolished for the under-14s. However, smoking in class has recently been banned so the staff now have to enforce that regulation.

In primary schools, the sanctions are similar, though less demanding. In the private sector, which is predominantly Catholic, the Church, like the state, has rules of behaviour and dress, with correspondingly greater use of sanctions.

West Germany

Corporal punishment is banned throughout West Germany's schools. But even before the legal position became the same in every state teachers had abandoned it as a sanction saying it was incompatible with education aims.

In the mid-seventies, the Conference of Federal Education Ministers issued a ruling bringing the status of the child in school into line with the human rights provision of the constitution.

In addition, detention and imposition have officially been dropped, though teachers are of course free to step up the workload with uncooperative classes.

Remaining disciplinary measures range from a bad mark in the *Kassenbuch*, the written record of class activity to a talk with the headteacher.

In more serious cases, letters can be sent to parents, children can be suspended or expelled from school, or even from all the schools in a federal state, with special schools for some as the final resort.

More subtle sanctions are doubtless practised. The threat of bad marks in the all important continuous assessment, which could lead to a pupil having to repeat a school year, is often enough to curb persistent disruptive behaviour.

Where this fails, and parental support is lacking, teachers have to try to get to the root of the problem. As one secondary teacher put it, "You can say discipline is laxer, but it is also more realistic."

Denmark

Corporal punishment was banned in Danish schools in 1967 - six years after Copenhagen had become the first education authority to outlaw it.

According to Ministry of Education officials, discipline has not been a major problem in Danish schools following the ban and there are now four other sanctions available to teachers. First, there is the private conversation, with a warning about future conduct delivered by the individual teacher or head. In serious cases the school contacts the parents, and social welfare and health authorities can be called in if necessary.

Second, there is detention after school of up to an hour at a time - with the parents informed in advance of the punishment. Thirdly, difficult pupils can be transferred to other classes on a temporary or permanent basis. In difficult cases again, the pupil can be transferred to another school.

Lastly pupils can be banned for up to a week from the school. This is done by the school board, which has the observation at school during this suspension.

Courses

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For further information please contact Kothal Christie at Education for Industrial Society, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 7LN or telephone 01-723 4075/6/7/8.

NEWS

Sir Keith refuses to reopen island school

Eight children on a remote island in the Shetlands will have to continue travelling to school in an open boat, Sir Keith Joseph has decided.

The children on Bryher have to be taken to the neighbouring island of Tresco each day because their island school was closed in 1972 when there was only one pupil.

Since then, however, there has been something of a population "explosion" on Bryher and by 1986 there will be 12 children of school age.

The Education Secretary's decision not to reopen the school has therefore angered and saddened many of Bryher's 60 residents, who point out that their island is the only one of the five inhabited Shetlands without a school.

Mrs Gill Dan, who is expecting her fifth child, said: "We are very disappointed. Children very quickly adapt to island life at an early age and soon get used to going by boat. But the fact remains that it is uncomfortable, especially in winter when it is wet and cold and there are gale force winds. It also puts a couple of hours on every school day."

Flower grower Peter Miller, 52, said: "I feel terribly sad about it. When we closed the school voluntarily we were given a firm promise that it would



The journey to Tresco can be wet and cold.

re-open when there were sufficient numbers of pupils.

"We are not asking for a new school just our old one to be reinstated." However, Mrs Liz Jenkins, who has two children and whose husband Ken is the children's boatman, said: "We are absolutely delighted. Educational standards on Tresco are good. And it does our children good to mix with others."

NAS/UWT claims jump in female membership

Women teachers have been flocking to join the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, judging by the union's recruitment figures.

The NAS/UWT says it now has a record membership figure of 126,433 and adds that it received 3,800 applications during the industrial action last summer.

A breakdown of the figures reveals that 73 per cent of the applications came from women - making the male:female ratio in the union nationally now 59 to 41 per cent.

The National Union of Teachers says its final membership figures for 1984 will not be known until early autumn. It says it received 10,000 applications to join during the industrial action but accepted that its membership has remained "steady" at around 225,000.

The Professional Association of Teachers, the union whose members pledge never to go on strike, has a membership of 27 per cent female. It says it now has 28,000 members, all increases of 6,000 in the last two years.

Chief HMI refutes allegations of bias

by Diane Spencer

The head of Her Majesty's Inspectorate, Mr Eric Bolton, last week replied at length for the first time to recent criticisms of the Inspectorate.

"I believe that the independence of view proper to the Inspectorate is alive and well - even though it is having to maintain its health and vitality in the full glare of the public eye," he assured a conference of teacher trainers.

Speaking at a London conference of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, Mr Bolton said that the public exposure of the Inspectorate was new; but the nature of HMI's contribution to the formulation of education policy was not.

Last year *The TES* revealed that the Conservative Party's education committee was conducting a survey of i.e.s. chairman's views on HMI expenditure reports. Some education

committee chairmen were distinctly hostile.

Mr Bolton accepted that "a constant stream of reports about education that reveals both weaknesses and strengths, and draws particular attention to shortcomings in need of improvement, can be demoralizing for those actively involved in providing education, and damaging to its public image."

Moreover, when Government policy statements and the Inspectorate's public messages were similar there were those who would see this as an indication that the professional independence of the Inspectorate was in jeopardy.

"Given this view of HMI it may be some comfort that criticisms of political bias are often from different quarters, accusing us of being part of the trendy Left, or wet liberals, or over-

cautious, middle-of-the-road conservatives."

Mr Bolton was, however, very careful to point out that the Inspectorate had never been independent in the sense that it owed allegiance to no one - it was clearly the servant of the Secretary of State as set out in the 1944 Education Act and reiterated in the 1983 policy statement.

"But what HMI does have, within the statutory and legal framework, is a professional independence of judgment," he explained. That independence was safeguarded in three ways: the Senior Chief Inspector, as senior educational adviser at the DES, has the right of direct access to the Secretary of State; second, anything that is published - and it is for the Education Secretary to decide what is made public - will be as the Inspectorate wrote it.

Finally, it was for the Inspectorate to decide how to go about the business of inspection and what to inspect.

These functions appeared to be widely misunderstood, he said. Many people in and out of education believed inspectors were absolutely independent of the Government of the day and that they could say what they liked, when they liked. Others thought they should be advocates of education authorities and teachers, and should speak out against the central powers of the state.

"The HMI should not be, or seem to be, aligned with any particular interest group," Mr Bolton said. "We report and advise as we find on the basis of evidence gathered."

"It is a fair assumption that if the Secretary of State follows a policy compatible with our published analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the

education system, he will have been influenced by the advice we gave him in private. We do not, however, seek to make our advice conform to his policies."

A practical illustration of this was the relationship between the criteria for initial teacher training courses set out in Circular 3/84 and inspections of such courses, he said.

HMI advice was taken into account when the criteria were considered; but neither that, nor the fact Sir Keith Joseph had made these criteria an integral part of his policy, meant that HMI had a blueprint for inspection of initial training courses governing their work and findings.

It was possible for a course to appear to satisfy all the criteria and yet be regarded by HMI as poor or inadequate in important ways.



Only one i.e.s. concedes that its communications with parents could be improved.

Authorities under fire over parent contacts

by Susannah Kirkman

Local education authorities are complacent about the advice service they provide for parents, despite its glaring inadequacy, according to the Advisory Centre for Education, which is urging authorities to set up their own advisory centres.

An ACE survey has shown that only one authority, Cambridgeshire, concedes that its communications with parents could be improved. Yet the ACE is continually inundated with letters and phone calls from anxious parents all over the country.

Confrontations with i.e.s. are the most common cause of calls from parents, says ACE spokesman Mr Nick Doyle. Even when authorities attempt to meet parents halfway, they are hampered by financial constraints and their need to maintain a working relationship with the schools about which parents may be complaining.

But few authorities will admit that "at every level of the service, there are people who have acted unreasonably in their dealings with parents and children".

ACE is sceptical about the Department of Education and Science's claim to deal with 60,000 enquiries a year through its Public Enquiry Unit. The service is not advertised anywhere and is not listed in the main educational directories.

It recommends that i.e.s. should finance local centres to advise parents and take up their grievances. The centres could be run by local parents' organizations or other voluntary groups.

Alternatively, i.e.s. should encourage parents to take their problems to Citizens' Advice Bureaux and ensure that extra money is provided to support this work.

There is also scope for parental initiatives. Under its Community Programme, the Manpower Services Commission is already funding an advice centre in Enfield sponsored by a London parents' group.

Howard Sharron reports from last week's British Psychological Society conference on educational integration.

Why the 1981 Act backfired

The unintended, but not unexpected, consequence of the 1981 Education Act is that more children are being rejected by mainstream schools than are being integrated into them, Norman Tuck, professor of applied social studies at Lancaster University, told the Blackpool conference.

The ironic effects of progressive legislation had been seen elsewhere, particularly in the juvenile justice system, he added. Attempts by the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act to remove children from care and custody had "backfired" and produced the opposite result.

The 1981 Act was based on the assumption that professionals like teachers and educational psychologists could measure children's needs against assumed norms to see if they were "special".

In the same way the Children and Young Persons Act asked professionals to respond to offending children's special needs rather than their actual needs. The identification of these needs, although well-intended, often produced reports urging the segregation



of the children in question, said Professor Tuck.

There was no consensus among professionals about what constituted special needs, he said, and the lack of definitional boundaries meant that the "net" of potential customers could be extended without challenge.

Research in social services had shown that there was an alarming lack of agreement among professionals in the same department about whether children should be sent into care. Nor

were they conscious of the outcomes of their decisions.

Mr Tony Booth, an Open University lecturer in education, said that real integration could not take place while the two distinct philosophies of comprehensive and special schools were still being backed.

He said: "The idea that comprehensive schools can be improved while simultaneously supporting a system of special education schools is a form of educational schizophrenia."

Teachers accused of pushing for segregation

Teachers and psychologists were con- vining to push maladjusted children out of ordinary schools, Professor Peter Mittler, of Manchester University, told the conference.

Far from integrating these children, the growth had been all the other way. There had been a boom in the building of new schools for the maladjusted, and in off-site placements. "If we do believe in the integration of these children, the pressure from teachers and trade unions to open new schools for the maladjusted must be resisted", he said.

However, there were also disturbing aspects about the new orthodoxy of integration, Professor Mittler said. Although research had shown that 97 per cent of teachers were in favour of integration in theory, it had also shown the teachers did not take the education of disabled children seriously.

And while there had been progress in integrating physically disabled children and those with sensory disabilities, there had been very little movement on children with severe learning difficulties. Schools should be preparing physically handicapped children to become self advocates and even militant in their own cause in the outside world, he continued.

Unfortunately, children were rarely seen as participants or consulted, let alone invited to attend case conferences and planning meetings. Parents, too, were seen as partners more in rhetoric than reality, he added.

The nature of support to teachers, and its acceptance, were very variable and there was still an element of "tip and run" in the work of educational psychologists and specialist advisers. There was also a poverty of training opportunities in ordinary schools. The one good development had been the one-term in-service courses, which were very important training facilities and also showed that money could be politically earmarked for certain types of education provision by the Government.

But in general the picture on training was bleak, claimed Professor Mittler. Set against the goal of one teacher with specialist teaching expertise in every primary and secondary school, the present training provision was like a drop in the ocean.

"It is total political dishonesty for the Government to expect changes in education of this magnitude without extra resources. It means that special education is becoming a priority area at other people's expense."

IQ scores 'shown to be meaningless'

One of the biggest achievements of special education reformers in Israel had been to close down a number of residential schools and replace them with one or two-year preparatory classes, said Professor Reuven Feuerstein, guest of honour at the conference. The time limit had produced a dramatic effect on teachers and children alike, he said. "Many of the illiterates at the ages of 11 or 12 knew they had only a certain amount of time before they would go on to an ordinary school. There was no question of them saying: 'I will try and learn this later on'."

"As a result of the boost in their self-motivation and their consciousness that everyone expected them to change, the majority of illiterates tended to read within six months at the outside. This was despite organic and hereditary conditions and diagnoses from other psychologists that some of the children were imbeciles."

The majority of the children went into mainstream schooling after one year. For some children with very special difficulties this was extended to two years, and a significant number



Reuven Feuerstein

then went on to take their matriculation, he said.

Evidence from the army had shown that children from preparatory classes had wiped out their disadvantages by their late teens. A control group of the same type of children who were not given any intensive intervention had a much more unfavourable performance curve, he said.

Professor Feuerstein explained that there had been strong professional resistance to including children with IQs below 50 in the preparatory classes. But he had devised a system called the Learning Potential Assessment Device which measured a child's capacity to learn and showed they could usually perform way beyond meaningless IQ scores.

Educational psychologists, he said, should always try to measure a child's capacity for learning rather than simply test their present performance which could be affected by numerous remediable factors.

See "Bridging the culture gap" - page 17

Handicapping the disabled

A video film of a Huddersfield school that was purpose-built to aid the integration of physically disabled children revealed that many of its features actually segregated handicapped children from other pupils.

Mr Robin Hedderly, principal educational psychologist for Kirkles, explained how the film had opened their eyes to the numerous hurdles disabled pupils were daily asked to overcome.

The lack of thoughtful planning was painfully obvious when disabled children, on arrival at school had to file off to hang their coats next to the physiotherapy room, while other children went into the cloakroom.

Lift buttons were too high for the children to reach and swing doors and narrow corridors were a nightmare. The film of one girl's average day showed that she only walked to and from school; inside school she was confined to a wheelchair.

Integration had evolved as an ideological concept but it required psychologists to examine the behavioural and pedagogic consequences, he commented.

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Raising sights and challenges

Bright girls at a Birmingham grammar school were not being challenged hard enough in their classroom work, HMI inspectors found.

Their report revealed that half the 1983 intake at King Edward VI Grammar School for Girls, Handsworth, were in the top 5 per cent of the ability range, judged by verbal reasoning tests used for selection – and nearly all the rest of the year in the top 10 per cent.

The inspectors were complimentary about the school's accommodation, examination results and the quality of relationships and pastoral care. But they added: "Much of the work seen in class is undemanding and does not pose an adequate challenge to these bright girls."

"Schemes of work need to be improved to support the work of all departments. School policies on language across the curriculum and numeracy should be developed in order to disseminate the best practice that was seen in some departments."

"Assessment procedures should be looked at again and the school should monitor carefully the programmes of individual girls."

On the plus side, inspectors say the "excellent quality of relationships between teachers and pupils and pupil and pupil, the social maturity of the girls and the pleasant humour in the school are outstanding features."

They also point out that the headmistress clearly sees it as an important part of her role to "raise sights" by initiating and supporting moves like that made during recent years to improve examination results.

An adult education college in Wales is commended by inspectors for its involvement in nurturing students' intellectual development.

The Coleg Harlech, which aims to give mature students who left school

HMI reports

HMI reports are available free of charge from the Department of Education and Science, Publications Distribution Centre, Honeywell Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1AZ. Also available from I.E.A.s.

with few qualifications – or none at all – a chance to enter higher education, is said to have a caring attitude towards students. Inspectors say it succeeds in raising their standard of work to a level which secures a high pass rate in a two-year University of Wales validated diploma in general studies, which the vast majority of students take.

It is a full-time course and most of the 145 students last year were residential and aged between 21 and 34, although eight students in last year's intake were aged 45 or over. On average, the proportion of male to female students is about nine to four, say inspectors, while older students and black applicants are said to be favoured at the final selection stage.

Founded in 1927, the college is a deficit grant-aided by central government through the Welsh Office. In the last academic year – when the inspectors visited – there was a rent strike by second-year students which escalated into an occupation of the college administrative offices.

But the inspectors say that there was no evidence of gaps or incomplete work in papers made available to them, although they find it "difficult to accept that such a dispute does not disturb the pattern of students' work and relationships".

Criticisms of the course include a suggestion that time could be saved and used for the development of short courses, if some tutorials were for small groups rather than individuals; a proposal that a course review and evaluation would be of value in a few cases, with some widening of the two-subject diploma, and exploration of the links between subjects; and advice on broadening seminar techniques and student assignments.

A voluntary computer studies course is also criticized for not being available to second-year students and is described as "severely hampered by equipment shortages. The college has only one microcomputer, which inspectors say is not the most appropriate system."

St Mary's RC primary school in Crowborough, East Sussex, is described as well managed. There are good relationships in the school, and good standards of work in several curricular areas, say the inspectors. They add that staff can enhance the appropriate concepts, ideas and skill by building on curricular strengths and improving the development of investigative work.

Raveners Infant school in Beccles, Suffolk, is also said to be in a good position to build upon its sound base in reading, number and writing.

Inspectors say the more able children display considerable confidence in their work, but might be extended more by opportunities to develop their own investigations and offer explanations of their own.

Doubts cast on squadron leader as primary head

by Richard Garner

The appointment of a squadron leader serving in the Royal Air Force as the headteacher of an armed forces primary school has been questioned by Her Majesty's Inspectorate.

An HMI report on St George's primary school in Oslo, Norway, says: "The appointment of a serving officer, with very limited experience of primary education, as head of a primary school, can create some difficulties."

"Although it provides the school with an additional member of staff, it also raises questions of credibility in the minds of the teaching staff", the report adds – although it acknowledges that the man, Squadron Leader H W Griffiths, has thoroughly briefed himself about current educational issues.

The Ministry of Defence has defended the appointment by emphasizing that Squadron Leader Griffiths, who was appointed in 1983, is a qualified teacher and was a serving officer in the RAF's education branch.

In a report by the Service Children's Education Authority in North-West Europe following the HMI inspection, the authority says: "The provision of a service headmaster with proven managerial skills relieves the deputy head of administrative pressure."

"The service head provides a direct link into the local community, a most important factor in an isolated area. The service head has a wide general education background which would not normally be found in a civilian head of such a small school."

"The staffing level at Oslo is generous even by SCEA standards, so that the head's time is an addition to the

school's resources, not a deduction from them."

The HMI report acknowledges that the 85-pupil primary school is generously staffed and has satisfactory resources and adequate accommodation – but says the lavatories are unsatisfactory.

The report is also slightly critical of the use of part-time teachers, who cover music, remedial support, some physical education, including swimming, and Norwegian studies – and voluntary help by parents on a range of activities in and out of the classroom. Inspectors say the school must recognize that it is within the classroom that the sustained and progressive work is planned and takes place.

"Frequent withdrawal to small groups involved in a range of other activities, no matter how valuable in themselves, tends to fragment children's experience and can lead to much trivial and superficial work", they say.

In the past there had been relatively little overall planning of the curriculum, but there was now a new head-teacher and work on curricular guidelines has been undertaken. Work seen by inspectors was best among the younger children.

The inspectors conclude that there is evidence that many of the weaknesses identified in the report have already been recognized by the new head and first steps taken to improve them.

Three of the four full-time teachers have now left and been replaced. A new deputy headteacher has also been appointed.

Change in law to forbid live animal experiments

by Susannah Kirkman

Schools throughout the country are having to reconsider the way they teach biology in the wake of new legislation coming into force later this year, banning experiments on live animals.

The legislation, which replaces the Cruelty to Animals Act, has prompted the RSPCA to issue new guidelines to schools, warning them that the use of live animals or insects for experiments will be forbidden and to take greater care of animals kept in schools.

In one common A level experiment, the pithing of frogs, a frog's brain is destroyed while it is still alive to test reflex actions. Another popular experiment was recently demonstrated on a Granada schools' programme, and studies the reactions of a live locust whose legs have been cut off and electrode planted in its thorax.

Seventy-five local education authorities have collaborated with the RSPCA in compiling the guidelines. According to the RSPCA's education officer, Miss Cindy Millburn, many i.e.s. advisers are worried about action by the Animal Liberation Front against school animal units, and want to make sure that animal care conforms to the RSPCA's recommendations.

"Many teachers have no training to look after animals and don't know what they need", commented Mr Roy Rendell, an environmental studies adviser for Somerset who has helped to draw up the guidelines. Pupils and parents from all over the country have complained to the RSPCA about the mistreatment of



Lucky bunny . . . protection for animals in less tender hands is being stepped up.

school animals. At one rural studies unit, farm animals were left to die of starvation and exposure over the Christmas holidays.

The RSPCA says teachers should be responsible for looking after animals during the holidays. If pupils are allowed to take animals home, their parents must sign a written undertaking accepting full responsibility for the animals' welfare.

The guidelines also criticize the cages animals are kept in: gerbils, for instance, should never be kept in plastic, laboratory-style cages where they have no room to burrow. And

hamsters are described as unsuitable for schools because they are nocturnal animals and soon become aggressive if they are constantly handled during the day.

Nearly 70 per cent of schools keep animals, yet there are no up-to-date publications on how to care for them. The RSPCA is soon to produce a detailed series of booklets on animal care, ranging from pigs to sick insects.

Animals in Schools is available from the RSPCA education department, Causeway, Horsham, West Sussex. RH12 1HG. Price: £1, or 25p for i.e.s. block orders.

Sterling rate misery for exchange teachers

by Adriana Caudrey

British teachers on a year's exchange in Canada have asked the organizers of their trip to provide extra cash to enable them to make ends meet.

They say their plight is as serious as that of their colleagues on placements in the United States, who are to receive emergency hardship money through the Department of Education and Science.

Exchange teachers in the US sent urgent letters to the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges – the quango which coordinates their trips – before Christmas, alerting it to the fact that the plummeting level of the pound against the dollar was making it a struggle to survive.

The bureau campaigned on their behalf, and has now managed to secure an extra £10,000 hardship money from the DES. Later this month a joint advisory committee on teachers' exchanges will consider applications from the 158 teachers now on exchange in the US, after which the bureau will divide the money between

the most needy. This week the bureau also wrote to 52 local education authorities, urging them to step up the teachers' salaries to compensate them for money lost through the poor exchange rate.

The teachers receive their salaries, and their £1,075 personal grant – from the Government – in sterling, but the fall in the pound means that after conversion to dollars they are out of pocket by at least 15 per cent.

Now the League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers – the bureau's sister organization – has received appeals from some of the 99 teachers whom they have sent to Canada. They say they are suffering from the combined effects of the poor exchange rate, the high cost of living, and the fact that they receive only a £455 grant – half that of their counterparts in the US.

Mrs Patricia Swain, the league's executive secretary, is waiting to see whether more pleas come in, before deciding what action to take.

NUT relents after expulsion

by Richard Garner

A teacher banned from membership of the National Union of Teachers for the part he played in unofficial industrial action has now been allowed back into the union.

Mr Gil Lowenstein was one of two NUT officers from Southwark, south London, thrown out of the union more than two years ago for their part in a one-day stoppage in protest against compulsory transfers of teachers in inner London. About 400 teachers took part in it.

Mr Lowenstein and Ms Amanda

Leon were expelled from the union because they had earlier been disciplined for taking part in another borough-wide protest against cuts in public spending – which did not have the blessing of the NUT leadership.

However, a disciplinary hearing after Mr Lowenstein applied to rejoin the union recommended that he be readmitted, but warned that if he breached the union's rules in a similar manner he would be treated severely. The union's executive has upheld that recommendation.

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Solid work and a firm but friendly atmosphere

Inspectors who visited a comprehensive school in a mining community – before the start of the miners' strike – found an atmosphere of firm but friendly relationships which they said reflected the considerable efforts of the school and, particularly, the head, Darfield Foulstone High School near Barnsley, is described as well administered and more than capably led, with a broad curriculum.

Inspectors say there is a good base of solid work and, in the main, pupils' achievement is satisfactory, although attention should be given to establishing a greater cohesion in teaching and learning objectives.

In discussing resources, however, the inspectors comment on the "unusual situation" regarding capitation. They say that in July 1983, the school expected a contingency allowance which was withdrawn in September when the capitation was also reduced by £3,571, from its earlier allocation of £25,724. Later, £1,109 of the capitation was restored. But orders on books and equipment placed in the summer were frozen within the i.e.s. accounting system. The inspectors say such changes militate against effective management of resources.

An optimistic report on a school in an area of Salford with severe social and economic deprivation urges staff to be confident that they can build on the successes they already achieve with many pupils.

Inspectors say the Cathedral RC comprehensive faces a number of difficulties not of its making. It has few young people of high ability who might set an example for younger pupils. Out of the 398 pupils, 67 per cent are entitled to free school meals.

Results from three tests taken by pupils in their last term at primary school suggest that only 40 per cent are of above average ability. And reading tests in 1983 indicated that 47 per cent of second-year pupils – mostly aged 13-plus – had a reading age below 11 years.

Inspectors say irregular attendance also hampers progress.

attendance is a serious problem, with the attendance rate for a sample week in February about 80 per cent, and among fifth-year and lower band pupils often below 50 per cent for a term.

They add that few of these pupils take external examinations. They say the situation should encourage the school to pursue the review of the curriculum and of teaching and learning styles it has already begun.

Even with upper-band pupils, teachers are urged to reconsider their approaches in some departments to enable pupils to be more actively involved in their learning. But the report says that the small groups made possible by a good pupil-teacher ratio led to good relationships in nearly all lessons seen.

In contrast, Ashmoles School, a comprehensive in the London borough of Barnet, estimates that 75 per cent of its pupils come from relatively prosperous areas, with a slight preponderance in the intake of above average ability.

Attendance rates as monitored by the school are said to be good, although inspectors said there were a number of absentees in many of the lessons observed. And exam results are well above the national average, which inspectors say is an achievement of which the school can feel proud.

But the report adds that the importance placed on exams has led to a certain narrowness in the curriculum and the teaching approaches.

Inspectors say a policy on marking needs to be developed as an element of a school assessment policy. Many of the fourth-year record cards seen by inspectors were blank apart from the original details. They say these could not have been used as a guide in making curricular or career choices.

They suggest more clearly defined school policies aimed at coordinating the curriculum, broadening teaching and learning, and implementing the

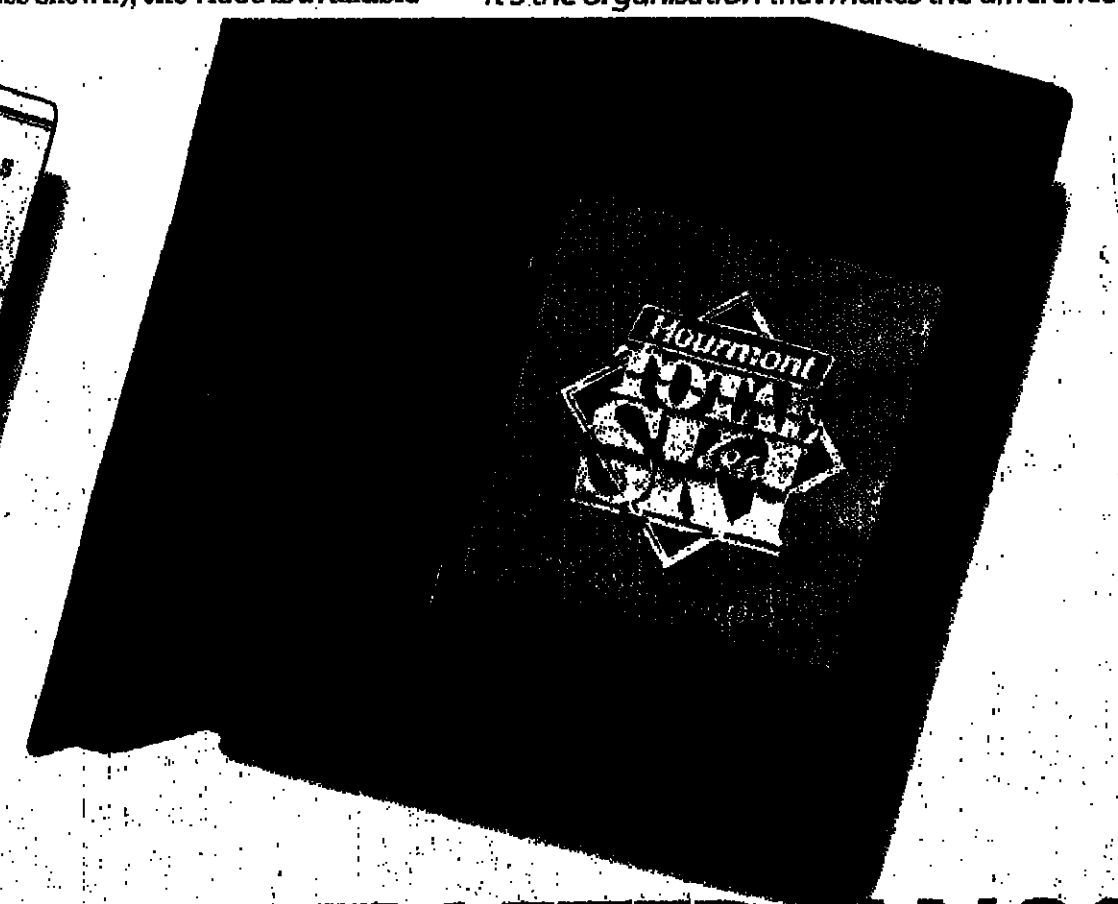
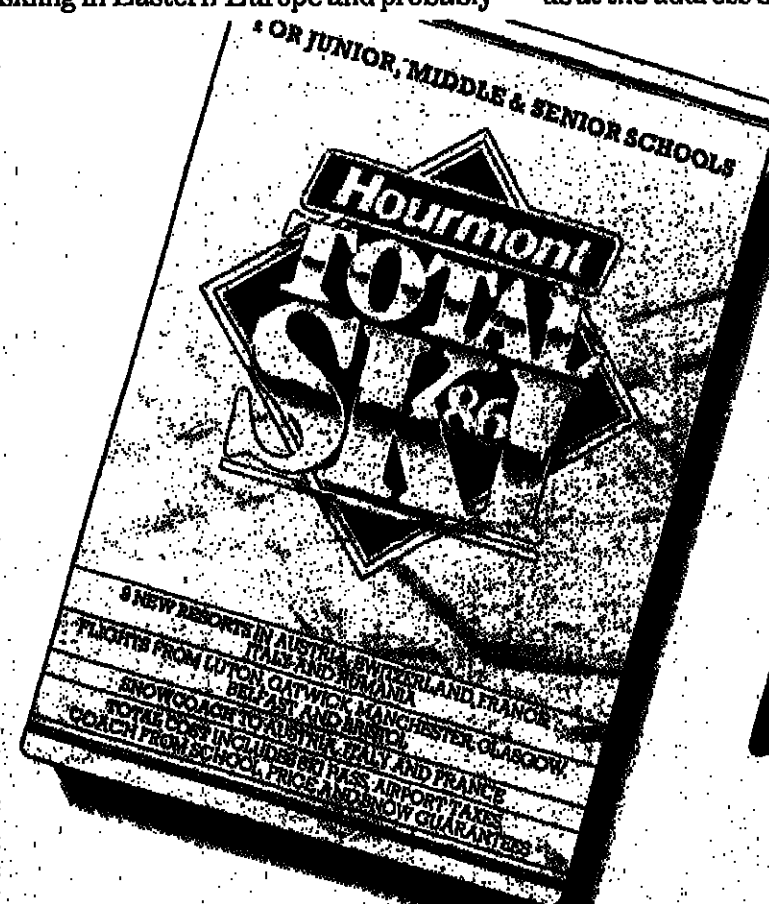
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IT'S ALREADY MOVING.

BUT AFTER JAN 31 IT COMES TO LIFE.

Official figures show rise of 400,000 likely over next 15 years

Birth rate boost to under-15s

by Biddy Passmore

A slight recovery in the birth rate, although nothing like the baby boom of the 1960s, is expected to produce 400,000 more children under 15 over the next 15 years.

The latest edition of *Social Trends* says that after years of a falling birth rate - which left the average number of children in a family at below 2 and too low to replace loss through migration and death - the average is expected to return to about 2.

This latest issue of the Government's annual statistical portrait of British society shows clearly the low birth rate of the 1970s working its way through school rolls.

Between 1976 and 1983, the total number of pupils aged five or above at

maintained schools fell by 12 per cent because of a 23 per cent drop in primary school rolls, and a similar drop in secondary schools will account for a further 13 per cent fall in the total by 1991.

The report also shows marked increases in participation in education outside the compulsory school age over the past two decades. The number of children under five going to school either full or part-time rose from 280,000 in 1966 to 608,000 in 1983 - an increase from 15 to nearly 45 per cent of three and four-year-olds. And the proportion of pupils staying on at school beyond 16, which rose steadily throughout the 1970s, has risen sharply in the 1980s.

One reason for staying on - few jobs to go to - is starkly demonstrated. Whereas half of 16-year-olds had jobs in 1975-76, under a fifth had jobs in 1982-83.

The report provides ample evidence for those who say that schools have to cope with ever-increasing problems. The rise in unemployment has brought with it a jump in the number of pupils claiming free school meals from 10 per cent in the early 1970s to more than 16 per cent in 1983. Other factors are rising divorce, drunkenness, drug-taking and suicide.

The proportion of people living in one-parent families with dependent children has doubled since 1961, from 2.5 to 5 per cent in 1983, reflecting not

only the rise in divorces but also the increasing number of births outside marriage and fewer adoptions of illegitimate children.

The report charts rising exam success. In 1982-83, 56 per cent of British school leavers had at least one GCE O level grade A to C or the equivalent, compared with 50 per cent in 1973-74. But many young people still have trouble with basic skills. The report cites a study published by the National Children's Bureau in 1983 which found that nearly 10 per cent of 23-year-olds interviewed had problems with reading, writing or spelling and 5 per cent had problems with numeracy.

Social Trends 15: 1985 edition, HMSO £19.50.

Jobs rota success for senior staff

Job rotation among senior teachers in a girls' school in Rugby has been worthwhile and helped staff to be more effective, according to a report in the *Journal of Education Management and Administration*.

The 10 most senior staff - including the head - at Danmore School for Girls devised a scheme for switching pastoral and administrative roles every three years.

Teaching duties have not been changed, but titles such as head of

sixth-form, head of upper school, head of guidance and pastoral care coordinator are to be rotated.

The first allocation is more than half way through and those taking part report greater job satisfaction, involvement and personal development. The pastoral system has improved, management is more efficient, and there is more in-service training.

The school is considering extending the scheme to include teachers below Scale 4.

Boy, 5, kept at home

A five-year-old boy is at the centre of a row between his parents and education officials over a choice of school.

Daniel Riley's parents were preparing to send him to St Helen's School at Monk Bretton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire - a short distance from their home.

But then education officials said he was just outside the catchment area, and he would have to travel to Carlton School three miles away.

Computer aid for blind children

Blind children may soon be able to use computers as efficiently as their sighted contemporaries. Dr Bernard Chapman, of Bristol University, has invented a machine the size of a shoebox

which, linked to a computer, produces a braille "print-out" on a continuous plastic tape and allows blind people to "read" such things as the teletext transmissions.



Warning on extra £33m

The extra £33m the Government is to provide for science over the next three years will save important research projects but is still not enough to keep Britain economically competitive, according to the Government's scientific advisers.

A report by the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, published last week, laments the reduction in the £50m increase originally planned. The reduction followed the retreat by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, over student grants, which forced him to find cuts elsewhere.

Now the science budget will rise from £550m in the current year to £583.9m next. Additional sums of £10m have been earmarked for each of the two subsequent years, bringing the provisional total for 1987-88 up to £613.5m.

The Government has accepted the board's recommended division of next year's money among the five research councils.

The biggest share - £296m - goes to the Science and Engineering Research Council. The Medical Research Council gets £122.3m, the Natural Environment Research Council £67.3m, the Agricultural and Food Research Council £50.3m and the Economic and Social Research Council £23.6m.

Professor Derek Colley, chairman of the SERC's nuclear physics board, has resigned in protest at the treatment of nuclear physics in next year's science budget.

IN BRIEF

Exams merger

Northern Ireland now has a new examination body - with the GCE and CSE board merging into a single unit. The newly-created council will have additional responsibilities to the education and boards to conduct the GCE and CSE. It will also oversee the GCSE to be introduced in 1988.

Pay-off deadlock

Teachers' leaders and local authority representatives have failed to agree on whether there should be a full agreement on premature retirement compensation for the profession. Teachers requested a deal last week meeting of CLEA/ST, which negotiates conditions of service, but the authorities favoured flexibility and local education authorities.

Co-ed move

Prior Park College, Bath, is to be the first Roman Catholic public school to become fully co-educational with day pupils and boarders. The school has had day girls in the sixth-form since 1982 but from next September day girls will be admitted at 11 and 13 following September boarding will be accepted from 13 plus.

More in jail

The new law designed to give offenders alternative sentences, being locked up has failed badly in first year in operation. It was clear this week. The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders says that since the Criminal Justice Act came into force in May 1983, there has been a 7 per cent increase in juvenile jail sentences.

£6m fund

The Council for National Awards is setting up a £6m investment fund to support new developments in public sector higher education. Its annual income from the fund (about £600,000) will be used to award grants to polytechnics and colleges for developing new courses, teaching methods and links between education and employment.

Budget boost

North Yorkshire plans to spend more on education next year. The county education committee is likely to approve a budget for 1985 of more than £151m - nearly £8m more than this year and a real rise of about 2.2 per cent. The money will go to reorganise secondary schools in York and build a new college of arts and technology at Harrogate.

Basic increase

The National Federation of Voluntary Literacy Schemes has been granted a three-year lease of life by its funding body, the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit. A larger yearly grant of £29,000 will enable it to increase staff and encourage a wider range of voluntary and community groups to become involved in basic education.



Youth Bill

A move to lower the voting age and give young people the right to representation on education and other local committees was made by a Liberal MP last week to mark the beginning of International Youth Year. Mr James Wallace (above), 30-year-old member for Orkney and Shetland, will see his Youth Bill, which gives 16-year-olds the right to stand for election to local authorities, read in the Commons on April 10.

Firms defeat MSC move to insist on staff training • Student union says lack of such training affects scheme's quality

No compulsory training for YTS supervisors

Employers have succeeded in fighting off a move to force them to ensure that staff handling YTS trainees are themselves properly trained.

The Youth Training Board decided this week to drop its demand that planned staff training should be made mandatory.

The proposal had come from the Manpower Services Commission's quality control branch, which is worried about the competence of staff supervising or training YTS youngsters.

The MSC officials believe that proper staff training is vital to improving the quality of the scheme.

They wanted to build into the contracts for the coming year's YTS a requirement that sponsors must regularly review the competence of all staff concerned and plan to meet identified training needs.

The MSC officials pointed out that the demand was not onerous, since it did not require employers to lay on a particular training programme. At the same time getting the sponsors to

identify their needs would at least help the accredited training centres set up to provide YTS staff training with an idea of what was needed.

But employers' representatives in the YTB's advisory group, headed by Mr Peter Reay, its chairman, used the same argument that they have deployed in the past to resist light controls on standards of training. They said the requirement would be difficult to enforce and would discourage firms from taking on YTS youngsters.

The YTB has now accepted the group's advice that instead of being obliged to plan staff training, the employers should only be strongly recommended to do so.

This decision will be seen by youth bodies as a serious blow to hopes of securing major improvements this year in the quality of the YTS. Meanwhile a paper published today by the National Union of Students - which is highly critical of YTS quality - puts the lack of staff training at the head of its list of deficiencies.

The paper, a response to last summer's Youth Training Scheme Review

by the YTB, says that many trainees have received their training from staff who do not understand the scheme's objectives. Few work-based supervisors - who are central to the scheme's success - have received even the most basic briefing about these aims and their role.

Although the employer-based Mode A schemes make up three-quarters of the provision, they provide less than 40 per cent of the staff being trained.

If this situation is allowed to continue, says the NUS, claims that YTS is a high quality training scheme will remain hollow. It says the problem is not only one of a lack of provision, but also the need to overcome the unwillingness of employers to let their staff attend training courses.

"The need for swift and radical action in relation to staff training is obvious," says the paper. It questions the picture of the scheme given in the YTS review, which it says leaves the impression that its problems are not fundamentally significant and that they are being put right.

The NUS calls the review "bland and complacent" and says that the YTS problems are of a fundamental nature; that there is no immediate prospect of their being rectified; and that they are seriously undermining the original conception of the scheme.

The paper says that the scheme lacks stable and universally agreed definitions of quality and content because during its first year the original design and content framework proved too complex.

The Youth Task Group's intention that training plans should be embodied in legally-enforceable contracts had never been implemented and there was widespread confusion as to which elements of content were mandatory.

The NUS says it agrees with MSC plans to improve monitoring, whose effectiveness during the first year it doubts. But it claims that there can be only superficial improvements as long as there are no stable definitions by which to measure and control quality.

This week's meeting of the Youth Training Board was told that the

introduction of more comprehensive monitoring was now largely complete. Seventy-one per cent of all places had been assessed - 68 per cent of Mode A, 85 per cent of Mode B1, and 71 per cent of B2. Around a third in each category were seen as needing improvement.

• CBI representatives at the meeting refused to indicate what increase in the block grant to employers they thought the board should recommend. They are angered by the board's decision to advise the Commission to ask for the trainee allowance to be raised to £34.

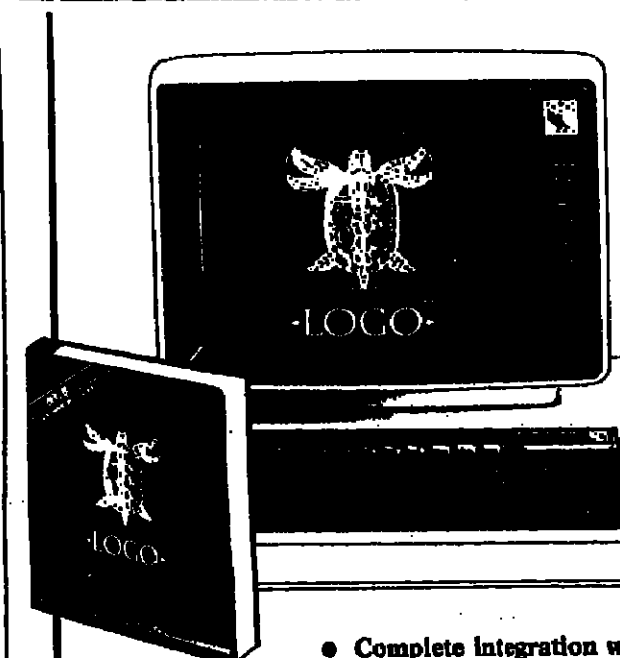
• Mr Geoffrey Holland, the MSC's director, told the board that he expected new developments in regard to the YTS to be announced in 1985, but did not know what Lord Young would recommend in terms of education or training provision for the young unemployed.

Edited by Mark Jackson

LOGOTRON

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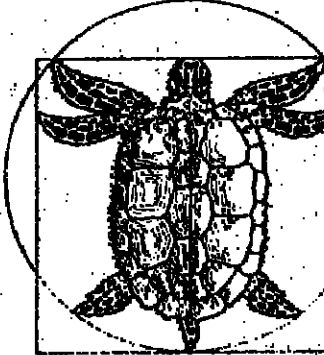
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Now Includes Full Reeves Ranges Too

New Education Secretaries have been appointed in India and the United States following the countries' recent elections; while—as Paul Flather reports—the Indian Education Secretary is promising to put education back on the top of his Cabinet's agenda, Bill Norris finds that the new man in Washington may consider abolishing the Department of Education altogether.

Custodian of the old-fashioned values

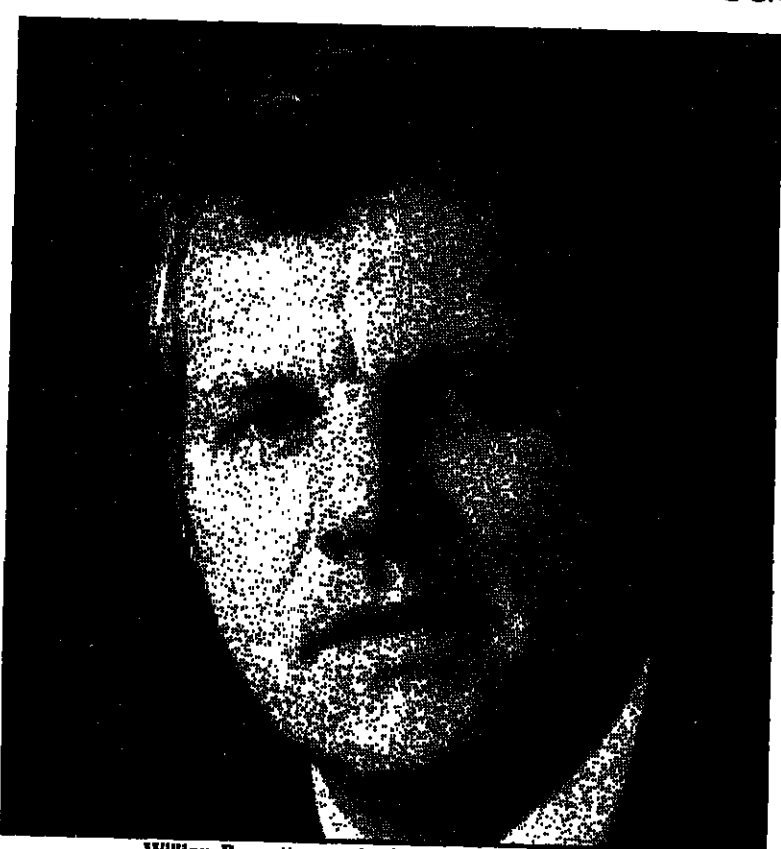
The nomination of Dr William J. Bennett as Mr Reagan's new Secretary of Education has received a mixed reception among American teachers. No one challenges his ability. At 41, and as chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities since 1981, Mr Bennett is a high flier of unquestioned intellectual standing. But he is also an avowed Conservative and a supporter of traditional teaching values, opposed to what he has called "faddish" innovation.

Thus his appointment is being warmly welcomed by the American Federation of Teachers, the more right-wing of the country's two major teacher unions. Its president, Mr Albert Shanker, commented: "Bill Bennett has qualifications to be an outstanding Secretary of Education because he understands that teachers want to teach, and he is a person who believes that American classrooms ought to be about reading great works and thinking and writing about the issues and enduring values of our civilization."

But at the headquarters of the National Education Association enthusiasm was more muted. Ms Mary Hatwood Futrell, its president, said she had no quarrel with Dr Bennett's pursuit of excellence. But there was a weakness in his record on civil rights.

Ms Futrell said Dr Bennett had recently declined to set numerical goals for the numbers of women and members of minority races employed by his agency—as required by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He declined because, he said, he believed in "human quality".

This attitude may cause him some



William Bennett... mixed reception to nomination

problems when his nomination comes up for confirmation before the Senate but is not thought likely to threaten his appointment.

Dr Bennett has also clashed with the NEA over his support for the issues of

merit pay and competency testing for teachers. Ms Futrell has put in an urgent request to see him and intends to raise these matters and the question of establishing a Federal fund to promote greater equality of standards in

public schools.

Dr Bennett is a very different character from his predecessor, the highly-regarded Terrell H. Bell, and likely to be much more outspoken. Dr Bell gave public support to such Reagan administration goals as budget reduction, tuition tax credits, prayer in schools and the dismantling of the education department, but meanwhile worked quietly behind the scenes to protect education spending and keep the other controversial issues on the back burner. In doing so he gained wide respect from the education community.

Like Dr Bell, the new secretary is charged with looking into the possibility of merging the education department—created only five years ago under Mr Carter—with some other arm of the Federal government.

Such a move would be opposed by the NEA, anxious that education should maintain its present high profile and not be submerged in general bureaucracy. Nor is it likely to find favour with Congress which defeated the president's last foray in this direction four years ago and would probably do so again.

Dr Bennett has a reputation for stubbornness, said to spring from his early education in a strict Jesuit school in Brooklyn. He won a scholarship to Williams College, Massachusetts and after graduating in 1965 later earned a PhD in philosophy at the University of Texas, writing his thesis on the idea of the social contract. He then went on to take a law degree at Harvard.

One of his teachers at Texas was Professor John Silber, who later hired Dr Bennett as an aide when he became

president of Boston University. Ironically, Dr Silber was one of the front runners in the closely fought contest to succeed Dr Bell which has now been won by his protégé.

During his tenure at the National Endowment for the Humanities, Dr Bennett has devoted considerable effort to improving the teaching of history and literature in elementary and secondary schools.

Paradoxically, although he supported the Reagan administration efforts to cut his agency's funds, he actually increased the amount of money it spent on education.

Several of its major grants have helped develop "core curriculums" in the liberal arts at community colleges and non-selective universities, as well as more prestigious schools.

In this he was helped by the congressional sub-committee providing funds for the humanities, which would regularly reinstate the budget cuts which Mr Reagan proposed and Dr Bennett agreed to.

The long-term effect of Dr Bennett's appointment is likely to be a move away from the tenuous developments in education. His basic philosophy was expressed in a report he wrote recently decrying the decline of humanities programmes in American colleges.

"We are a part and a product of Western civilization," he wrote. "The core of the American college curriculum—its heart and soul—should be the civilization of the West, source of the most powerful and pervasive influences on America and all of its people. It is simply not possible for students to understand their society without studying its intellectual legacy."

The driving force of modernization

The new Indian Government under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has moved swiftly to redeem its manifesto pledge that education would be given more priority over the next five years.

In his first broadcast to the nation since the Congress Party's landslide election victory three weeks ago, Mr Gandhi emphasized his interest in education—particularly "vocationalization" or technical education—and called for a new national education policy.

He promised that schools would function as "centres of excellence in every district of our country", and that new communication technology (a reference to India's satellite) would be used in schools. He also committed the Government to the creation of an Open University to spread higher education and said there would be strong emphasis on "education's organic link with the production forces in society".

For the first time since Indian independence in 1947, the country's

youngest-ever Prime Minister is looking at education as an integral part of the nation's drive towards modernization and industrialization, rather than simply as a means of achieving social change and social cohesion.

But the role education can play in combating the nation's current secessionist threats, particularly from the states of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, was not forgotten in the broadcast. Mr Gandhi said: "The grandeur of our freedom struggle and its significance has to be brought home to every student."

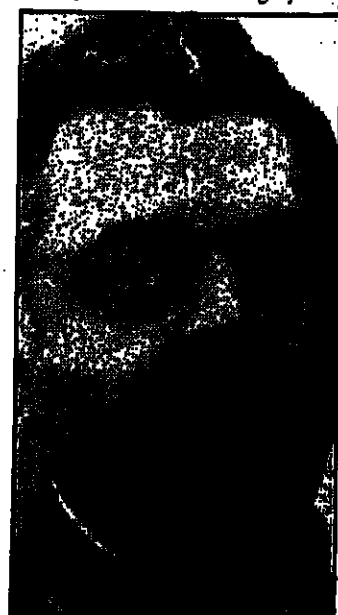
"Our schools and colleges should acquaint the younger generations with India's ancient heritage and culture. The curricula and textbooks should curb parochial and communal interpretation of our composite culture," he added.

In another move confirming the importance now attached to these policies, the new Education Minister, Mr K C Pant, has been included in Mr Gandhi's slimmed-down 15-member Cabinet, the first time this has happened for 20 years.

Mr Pant, who has served in the ministries of finance, steel, energy, home affairs, and irrigation and power takes over from Mrs Sheila Kaul, dropped after a largely indifferent performance. She has also been embarrassed by some business dealings involving her son.

Mr Pant's appointment is surprising because he left the Congress Party in 1978—a year after Mrs Gandhi was roundly defeated at the polls—and only rejoined the party in 1983, during a general amnesty offered to defectors. But it is a sign of the high regard his administrative skills command, that he now sits in the Cabinet, and on the important three-man Cabinet panel studying the current Punjab crisis.

In his first interview since his appointment, Mr Pant said the 17 election pledges on education made by Congress were the most detailed ever made by a party. Top of the agenda were the twin targets the Government hoped to achieve by 1990—universal literacy (the current average is about 40 per cent) and universal elementary education, requiring, he said, perhaps



K C Pant... experienced minister

another 50 million school enrolments. Mr Pant revealed that he had begun discussions to harness the Indian satellite for educational use, and he hoped this would allow the work of "some very good teachers to be used more widely". He hoped to launch a satellite television experiment in six of the seventeen states shortly.

He discussed the problems a typical village school might face: buildings in desperate need of repair, a chronic shortage of teaching materials, unmotivated teachers, and a pupil drop-out rate of some 80 per cent by class five. "These are very big problems," he said.

The question of teacher motivation and training is likely to come up soon. Two reports by an official commission, recommending a radical "shake-up" in-service training, and the creation of a "refresher-course" programme, are due to land on his desk in the next month.

Other priorities listed in the manifesto include emphasis on mathematics and science education "to face the challenges of an era of unprecedented technological change", improvement of standards, modernized courses, and location of technical institutions in rural areas. Women's education also needed to be improved, he said.

A great deal of attention is also being paid to higher education, and there are plans to "delink degrees from jobs" and improve management structures, he said.

A team of dedicated workers is already attempting to bring the thousands of Ethiopian Jews airlifted to Israel into the 20th century. Shalva Weil reports on the mammoth task facing Israeli educators following "Operation Moses".

The lost tribe finds hope

Sarah, an Ethiopian Jewess in her teens, was persuaded to board the plane at a camp in Sudan without her ailing mother and brothers. She was told that they would follow on after they had received medical attention.

Today she lives in one of the "absorption centres" set up in Israel for new immigrants where she is waiting for her next-of-kin to arrive. Meanwhile, the airlift of Ethiopian Jews has been halted.

The challenges facing Israeli society after this latest wave of immigration are staggering and a team of workers has already started the task of "integration".

Nowhere are the problems more pressing, however, than in the field of education. Anxious to avoid the mistakes committed with earlier mass immigration of Jews from Yemen, Iraq, North Africa and other places, educators are seeking rapid solutions to the problems of communication and mutual understanding.

One senior educator said with consternation: "The distance is so great. The Ethiopians' technology is so poor. How can they possibly jump from the 5th to the 20th century in the space of several months?"

There are an estimated 25,000 Ethiopian Jews—or Falashas as these are known. They actually started to arrive in Israel 10 years ago and up until the recent airlift began a few weeks ago, approximately 7,000 had reached Israel. During "Operation Moses" a further 7,000 arrived. It is known that an equal number are waiting in the camps in Sudan to be airlifted out.

Of the 5,000 children living in the residential Youth Aliyah institutions in Israel, one quarter are Ethiopians. Most of these children arrived in Israel during the past few years—an estimated 1 in 10 are orphans. The number of Ethiopians referred to these institutions will no doubt increase in the next few months.

In the recent wave of immigration which came through "Operation Moses", many children are in need of residential treatment. There are relatively larger numbers of children who are orphans or who arrived alone, hoping that their parents would follow.

One of the Youth Aliyah institutions with a proportionally high number of Ethiopian children is the boys' dormitory called Yamin Orde near Ein Hod. This institution caters for boys aged 11 to 18 who arrived clandestinely in Israel four years ago.

Here, the success of the Ethiopian boys has become almost legendary. Some are preparing for their matriculation examination and hoping to reach university.

Howard Sharron meets a leading Israeli psychologist who believes the Falashas have a rare ability to adapt

Bridging the culture gap

Ethiopian children airlifted to Israel have shown a unique ability to leap thousands of years and rapidly acquire a new technological culture, according to Professor Keaven Feuerstein, a prominent Israeli psychologist now visiting Britain.

Professor Feuerstein has treated individual Falashas smuggled into Israel over the years. He has also been involved in the assessment and treatment of Falasha children in the recent airlift.

Although psychologists originally believed these children came from primitive cultures and functioned in similar ways to other culturally deprived immigrants, research on their capacity to learn revealed they could acquire new concepts more rapidly than anyone had ever guessed.



Hebrew lesson for new arrivals in Eilat, on the Red Sea.

Sara Menuchin-Itzicsohn, an anthropologist with Youth Aliyah, has been concentrating on the Ethiopian Jews for the past few years. "Of course," she explained, "the absorbers are not anthropologists and several mistakes have been made. But the institutions have done, and are doing, above and beyond what they were set up to. It's a challenge. But there's a renaissance of the Zionist idea, and we're working for these people because they're Jews."

Some of the mistakes she refers to can be seen in the grounds of the Bar-Giora youth hostel, 14 kilometres from Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, where several of the Ethiopians are undergoing treatment. The women and children are sitting about the men having been taken for lessons in Moshav (Israeli agricultural cooperative) gardening.

The women are not given an occupation, not even a chance to prepare food, which is served to them by a Moroccan Jewish cook. Apparently, it takes more initiative and greater manpower to organize the women, and so traditional divisions of labour appropriate to some groups of Jews

are projected upon the new arrivals. Women are kept idle—quite the opposite of the classic pattern in Ethiopia.

The group I was introduced to arrived after an 18-month wait in a transit camp in Sudan. They came from the Gondar in Ethiopia; their mother tongue is Amharic. Every individual has a personal story of horror to tell—of parents dying of disease, of cousins murdered and of broken families; parents, or siblings left in Sudan for the airlift that never came.

"There will be many successes and many failures," says Sara Menuchin-Itzicsohn, who is a relatively recent immigrant from Argentina. "It will be difficult to bridge the gap."

But she is quick to point to the successes. At the Youth Aliyah institution at Kiryat Motzkin near Haifa there are 20 Ethiopian children who have only been in the country a few years. All of them have completed more than 12 years of education and are on their way to the special preparatory course before they embark upon a university degree.

The children still have certain difficulties: they find complex drawings difficult to grasp, have trouble in understanding perspective and in making comparative relationships.

But remedial techniques overcome these deficiencies for all but the very elderly and this is reflected in the significant number of Falasha children progressing to high school and on to university.

The implications of the research are immense, says Professor Feuerstein. Great care must be taken by educators not to break down an indigenous culture like that of the Falashas before they have had a chance to adapt to a new dominant culture.

As a result the Israelis are trying to ensure that the Falashas develop a strong community leadership among adults and children so that they can respond to a new society as a community rather than as individuals.

Great emphasis is laid on maintaining the systems of communication between the generations, he said. "Once a child has learned a culture it means he has learned to learn and therefore has enough flexibility to face new and strange experiences."

Legality of system challenged

by a Special Correspondent

A Polish bishop has challenged the constitutionality of the present education system following classroom sit-ins over attempts by the authorities to remove religious symbols from schools.

According to Bishop Mieczyslaw Jaworski of Kielce, the 1961 education act, which specified "lay" education for state schools, was passed without the consent of most of the Polish people who profess some religious faith.

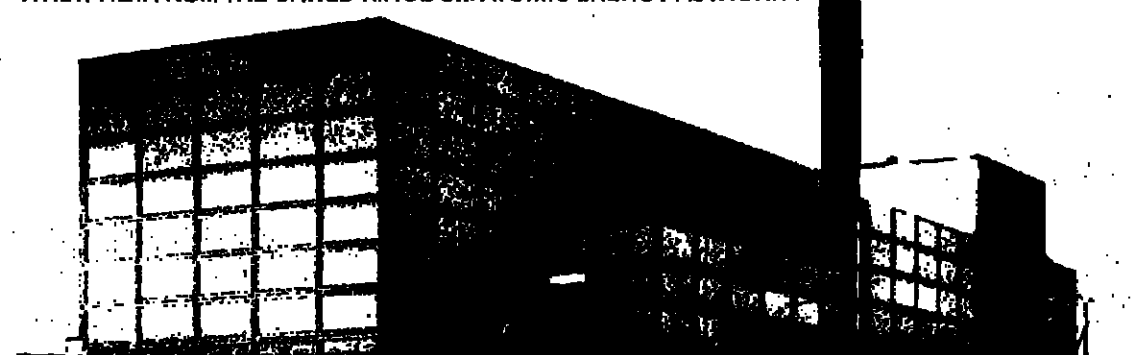
At the same time the definition of "lay" education is increasingly interpreted as a licence to propagate atheism and a materialistic world outlook contravening the "inalienable right to freedom of conscience" guaranteed by the Polish constitution.

When the trade union movement, Solidarity, was at its height schoolchildren throughout Poland hung crucifixes on their classroom walls. Recent attempts by the authorities to remove them provoked two major sit-ins, at Mielno last spring, and in Wlozowa in December.

The Mielno protest ended with a compromise—pupils could have small crucifixes on their desks but not on the walls. In Wlozowa the protestors who had occupied the school corridors after being locked out of the classrooms called off the strike after three weeks. This followed Bishop Jaworski's assurance that "leaving the school for health and human reasons does not mean that you have been defeated".

He felt, sure, he said, that "in accordance with the repeated assurance of the authorities" the issue of the crosses would "find, in the nearest future, a solution satisfactory to all".

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Indian education: going places?

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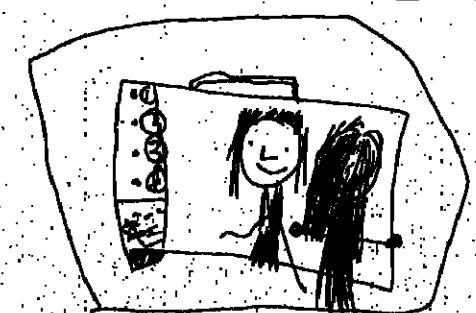
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Teaching should develop its own accountability

Sir - While many teachers may find themselves unable to accept the "teacher appraisal" proposals as put forward by the Department of Education and Science, what an opportunity these present to enhance the profession. Sir Keith Joseph, in his speech at Chester on January 4, acknowledged that his suggestions were "not the only way forward".

The way forward is for the teaching profession to respond to the challenge and develop its own system for accountability. Heads, teachers and pupils are continually making judgments about teaching, the curriculum and the school. Policies are changed and decisions made on the basis of these judgments but not as part of a coordinated tradition. Currently, the skills and knowledge to analyse policies and practices in a relevant context are already available. What is required is time, training and organization for

schools to produce self-accounts and for outsiders to become familiar with the information offered and the criteria employed.

It is to be hoped that if the professionals are encouraged to become involved in a system of appraisal, then what is evaluated will be less narrowly conceived than teacher and/or pupil performance.

This would eventually lead to a form of accountability that reflects the experience and depth of the learning and teaching process.

Let's hope that the opportunity will be taken so that a self-reflective teaching profession emerges, rather than a hostile and defensive one.

C CHEESEMAN

The Beacon,
Osmington Hills,
Weymouth,
Dorset.

Unbalanced report

Sir - In your issue of December 28 there appeared a summary of an HMI report on HM Prison, Manchester, under the headline "Low uptake of prison classes". I do not believe that any of your readers would have guessed from the summary that the report included the paragraph:

The full-time staff are well qualified for the work they undertake and together have a blend of expertise, experience and enthusiasm which brings a vigour, purpose and vitality to much of their teaching. They enjoy a good record of attendance on in-service training courses provided within the I.E.A., by the prison department and other agencies. It is noteworthy that some of them are equipping themselves with interpersonal and group skills by their participation in North-West Regional Advisory Council's in-service programme. They are committed, conscientious and purposeful in their approach to their students and have responded well to the positive leadership of the prison education officer. They have developed good relationships with students but not at the expense of their professional obligations and objectives and have managed to forge cooperative links with most of the prison officers.

Your report was, moreover, inaccurate in that you failed to note that in addition to the 293 prisoners attending the day time education programme 100 men were attending evening classes. More importantly, you missed the comment "... there is a significant gap between the level of prisoner aspirations and the resources available to realize it. As a result, major dissatisfaction came from those who were denied access to classes and from those who expressed frustration about the length of the waiting list." That is not what is commonly understood by "low uptake".

The comment: "For the most part, it found the teaching done with expertise and enthusiasm", is hardly a reasonable summary of a report which contains some 31 paragraphs about the teaching seen by the Inspectors, almost all of which contained praise and in which criticism was very sparse indeed.

I cannot trace the "recommendation" you quote that more help should be given to prisoners in need of basic numeracy skills. Prison education staff work with dedication in very difficult conditions. When they deserve praise they should get it.

MASTERNE
Area Principal
North Manchester Area for
Community Education

Letters for publication should be kept as brief as possible and typed on one side of the paper only. The Editor reserves the right to cut or amend them.



Enoch Powell... right but late

Future imperfect

Sir - Mr Enoch Powell's plea for the restoration to the school syllabus of Latin and Greek (TES, January 4) will unfortunately appear to many readers either pointless or by now much too late. Perhaps it is too much to hope for but I suspect that once again Mr Powell may, in his characteristically unapologetic way, be right and that Latin at least may before long prove to have been the indispensable basis of any education in the humanities.

Twenty years ago, my own department ceased to make Latin at O level a condition of acceptance for a BA course in French. Like other departments of modern languages, we assumed that this would encourage our future entrants to study a wider variety of subjects at school, including other, that is to say modern European, languages.

The decision we all made contributed more, possibly, than anything else to the rapid disappearance of Latin from school syllabuses. We have waited in vain for the corresponding hoped-for expansion in the study of German, Spanish, Russian and Italian. Instead the study of modern languages has declined, and this, despite our membership of the BEC.

GEOFFREY STRICKLAND
Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences
University of Reading

Wrong document

Sir - While we were extremely pleased to see the amount of space devoted to *The TES* on December 28 to the National Union of Teachers' comment on the Department of Education and Science's note on *The Organization and Content of the 5-16 Curriculum*, we were at the same time disappointed to find that the picture at the centre of the article was of an entirely different document, the HMI publication on *English from 5 to 16*, one of a series of papers written to complement the DES note.

This error is unfortunately likely to cause considerable confusion among your readership, especially as we have now published the union's response to *English from 5 to 16* (TES, January 11).

Your article gave a thorough analysis of the union's position and it is a great pity that it was spoiled by such a mistake.

ALAN EVANS
Senior Officer
NUT education department,
Hamilton House,
Mableton Place, London WC1.



Parade successes

Sir - The advance notice of Sir Keith Joseph's "teacher appraisal" speech at Chester on January 4 has fortunately taken the edge off any immediate, hysterical response, but the predictable general reluctance to consider the proposals seriously simply reinforces the image of insularity and preciosity of a profession already degraded in the eyes of the public.

Those of us who have been in the business for any length of time know the difficulties, if not the impossibilities, of drawing fair comparisons between individuals in widely disparate teaching situations, but it is a knowledge we keep to ourselves.

We have now been given the opportunity for a public forum where we can parade our successes and achievements and identify difficulties, and the opportunity should not be missed.

K W RUDDIMAN
Principal,
Wakefield District College
West Yorkshire

Not an 'anti'

Sir - May I be allowed space to clarify the implication of the report "Anglo-grammar chairman to be de-seated" (TES, January 11).

As chairman of the education committee in Wiltshire I have worked to support the established policy of the county council, one of them determined in 1964 being the abolition of the 11-plus examination.

I have also felt it to be my duty to present the majority views of my committee which have been determined in the normal democratic manner.

I am not "anti" but "pro" doing the best for as many pupils as possible in the difficult circumstances of today, especially in view of our demographic situation.

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Multicultural handicaps

Sir - It is apparent from your feature, "Colour blind", (TES, December 28) that the "highly intelligent" pupils of independent schools are being handicapped by the failure of their teachers to recognize the multicultural nature of our society today.

While pupils are being allowed to remain ignorant of other ethnic groups, a handicap which could easily lead to racial arrogance. The pupils of other ethnic groups who supposedly "choose to become Anglicized" and apparently reject their cultural inheritance and religious background are being emotionally damaged, a handicap which could lead to insecurity.

Are the roots of these handicaps ignorance and fear of change on the part of the teachers in these ivory towers?

In Bradford it is the local comprehensive schools with their wide mix of social, economic, intellectual and ethnic groups that are meeting the full academic, social and emotional needs of their pupils.

RUTH ANDERSON
(Former independent school pupil)
1 Gilbeck Close
Bradford



● "Colour Blind" article (TES, December 28)

Research abused

Sir - Dr Cashmore, Mr Bagley - and *The TES* - have done a disservice to the cause of educational research by the recent full-page article about independent schools and multicultural education.

As a head, I replied to Dr Cashmore's questionnaire assuming that he was embarking on a serious piece of research on a very important topic - and also assuming that the normal conventions would be observed. I would certainly not have answered if I

had known that Dr Cashmore would seek publicity - and presumably financial benefit - by publishing an article based on extracts from the replies of myself and others, and attributed by name to each of us and our schools. I am sure that many headteachers will be discouraged from collaborating with "researchers" when they see bona fide responses used in this way.

H G ALEXANDER
Hampton School
Hamworth Road
Hampton
Middlesex

Vindictive pursuit

Sir - The chairman of the Doncaster education committee, Mr Pat Mullany, may very well be right in laying the blame on the Government for the present dispute between his authority and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (TES, December 28).

If that is so, why does he expect teachers to pick up the tab? If the Government is forcing cuts why does he demand that teachers carry out additional work to paper over the cracks?

The TES says that Mr Mullany is a member of the National Union of Teachers. If that is so, could I suggest that he take a short trip to Sheffield where he will find his NUT colleagues and the NAS/UTW in the process of reaching an agreement with the I.E.A. to protect the level of educational provision. If the Government forces Sheffield to reduce educational provision, teachers will be contractually protected from having to double their efforts to make up for the cuts. The effects of Government policy will be clear for the public to see.

This is surely a more positive response than Mr Mullany's attempts to behave like the archetypal Victorian mill owner, vindictively pursuing his employees by deductions of pay for refusing additional work and withdrawing secondments already granted.

NIGEL DE GRUCHY
Deputy general secretary
NAS/UTW
22 Upper Brook Street
London W1

Drugs liaison

Sir - Drug problems are now recognized to be widespread throughout Britain, and the recent flurry of initiatives in response includes the setting up of a number of local and regional drug research projects. Typically, researchers may look at local patterns, and at the possibilities for improvement in preventive or other services.

Yet liaison between researchers is not well developed. Not only are projects geographically dispersed, but the backgrounds of researchers vary widely (psychologists and medics, staff of specialist drug agencies, police and probation services, sociologists and economists, local government workers and geographers, local residents and community workers). It is in order to facilitate contacts and cross-fertilization between these research groups that we are setting up a clearing house for liaison between regional and local drug research projects - which will consist of a newsletter, meetings and other activities.

I would be most grateful if anyone involved in, or planning, local drug research projects would contact me.

NICHOLAS DORN
Institute for the Study
of Drug Dependence
14 Haverhill
Haiton, Glasgow
London EC1N 8ND

Retiring heads

Sir - In your issue of December 28 you highlighted the concern of the National Association of Head Teachers over the growing trend towards early retirement among heads. An assessment of the advertisements for secondary headships carried by *The TES* during 1984 would appear to corroborate the DES figures for early retirements mentioned in the article.

During the calendar year of 1984 more than 300 secondary headships were advertised in *The TES*. Just over 25 per cent were in six large authorities. The ILEA topped the list with 28 headships, followed by Kent, Essex, Hampshire, Humberside and Lancashire. Some local authorities, mostly London boroughs and the smaller metropolitan districts, advertised no headships during the year.

One possibly worrying factor is that the level of re-advertisements was constant throughout the year at around 10 per cent of the overall total. The headships of at least two schools, one in Birmingham and the other in Essex, were advertised three times during the year.

Potential applicants for headships should note that by no means all local authorities put adverts for headships in for two weeks, and while more I.E.A.s include an entry in the "headship"

section there are still a few authorities who only advertise headships in their "block" advertisement.

JOHN HOWSON
3 Harley Road
Oxford

Policy failures

Sir - Attention is drawn to the plight of heads who are unable to cope with the strain of managing schools under the current conditions of contraction and retrenchment and so seek early retirement (TES, December 28). That points to the failure of the policies of many local education authorities whereby young and enthusiastic teachers have been appointed to headships too early in their careers, if by the time they reach the prime of their middle years they are "burnt out".

It also raises the issue that if heads, many of whom choose to do little or no teaching, can contemplate the future of living on a pension equivalent to that of the top of either Scale 2 or Scale 3 at the age of 52, then they have been grossly overpaid, or that those of us who remain to struggle with the "nit-grit" of the daily business of institutions are both under-valued and under-paid.
M F G MATTHEWMAN
8 Whites Wood
Wombourne
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Island of harmony

DAVID CLELAND

The thesis of Messrs Cashmore and Bagley reported on *The TES* front page (December 21) and given full feature treatment (December 28), that independent schools reject the prevailing multicultural policy and are thereby somehow guilty of educational malpractice requires a certain corrective.

To move from a sample of 42 per cent of Headmasters' Conference (HMC) schools to the headline "Independent Schools" seems unfair both to HMC and to members of all the other independent schools' organizations. My school is not HMC and I was not, therefore, sampled so I am free to comment from a distance while admiring the courage of those who allowed themselves to be the subject of such one-sided presentation.

The TES itself, in a leading article of December 28 on race in schools said: "... there is no single approach which commands a monopoly of wisdom or morality", but Cashmore and Bagley write of "a complete absence of anything resembling multicultural education" and "a complacency bordering on downright neglect - or ignorance - of ethnicities in education" in their sample schools.

I do not personally subscribe to the shibboleths of the race relations lobby and I don't think I know what "multicultural education" is: I would be content to be labelled "colour blind" as

the feature article was headed, and for two connected reasons.

First, my school is a Christian foundation, formed in the mid eighteenth century to serve the needs of the Moravian Church in educating its ministers' children while the parents worked abroad as missionaries. Though we have moved far from our original purpose, we still exist as a Christian foundation. Our practice, and the principles underlying it, are made known to all intending parents; it is also made clear that we expect our practice to be upheld. There is no pretence - those who come know precisely what they are getting.

We do not proselytize but we do observe the Christian faith in our assemblies, carol services, religious studies teaching and in our relationships. For this school to be not only a "colour blind" would be not only a nonsense but a rank hypocrisy since we are about proclaiming that all our pupils are co-equal children of God, to be valued as such within a caring Christian family. This is an honoured tradition in Western Europe, perhaps knocked these days, but not a malpractice, however many times we fall short of our ideal.

Second, I have to consider current needs and parental wishes. We are seeking to preserve educational values that do not bend before the wind of every prevailing trend. The independent schools can stand firm against fashionable nostrums that then fade away, and there have been plenty of these in the last 25 years. More than half my career has been spent in the maintained sector so I have seen social experimentation at first hand, and from both sides.

Despite the fears of Cashmore and Bagley that "our future controllers, the powerholders of tomorrow, are

being educated in an atmosphere encephalised by such ideas", we are, I suspect, producing the nation's only school which we have one Prime Minister (Asquith) to our name - but he has the place.

We are, however, seeking to be the complex communities of London Bradford, which are situated on a doorstep, and we do have a significant cultural diversity, including West Indians, Muslims, Jews, Hindus, Sikhs, Irishmen and Hong Kong Chinese. None of these groups is more than a dozen or so in number and some are much smaller. How can I be other than colour blind?

We are proud of this catchment area so are the vast majority of our parents. If we can try to be an island of harmony that seems to me an admirable commitment - and a statement of good practice.

If ethnic minority parents know and want their sons to come to a school where they will integrate as one community and perhaps become Anglican, it is because they, too, are part of the whole population in the country of their birth or adoption. Had that prevailed more widely it could be argued that there would have been troubles in Brixton and other disadvantaged areas.

It may well be a matter of course that we are not open to all, but that is not the argument on this occasion. There are mill workers, bus drivers and shop keepers from ethnic minorities who work long hours to send their boys to this school because they see the best they can afford for their children. Presumably they, too, are colour blind.

David Cleland is headmaster of *St. Mark's Boys' School, Putney, W8 7LH*.

Gathered together

JOHN COTTERALL

"The school day... should begin with collective worship" - that is the instruction to schools in the 1944 Education Act (Section 25) which a BBC *Panorama* programme last month suggested was being generally flouted.

Early in the morning after the programme, our local BBC radio station wanted to know how Lancashire stood in these matters and, although we thought we were in a reasonable state of grace in the Preston district, a telephone research team was hastily assembled to make a spot check. We were encouraged immediately because the consistent reply from schools was - "We can't give you an immediate answer, the head's in assembly!"

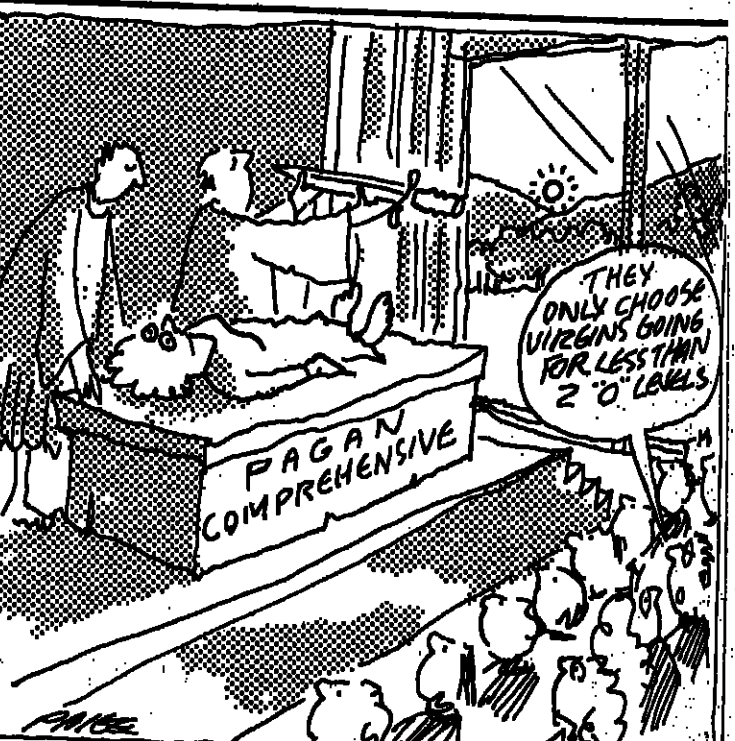
The 1944 arrangements were drawn up for a basically "Christian" population and without any thought of immigration or the claims political ideologies might have for inclusion in an agreed syllabus. But some of our Preston schools now have as many as 90 per cent from minority ethnic groups and this influences what is offered at assembly. The accent more and more is on the *spiritual* rather than the *spiritual*. Whatever their religious beliefs - or lack of them - those who have done anything to help mankind in any way take their place alongside biblical characters and heroes of Eastern religions as folk to talk about at the morning assembly.

"We always refer prayers to God rather than to Jesus", said the head of a 70 per cent immigrant school. "A typical assembly hymn over Christmas has been:

"Every star shall sing a carol; Every creature high or low. Come, and praise the King of Heaven."

By whatever name you know God above; Man below: Holy is the name we know."

A head who has pioneered work on a religious education syllabus listed his Christmas assembly topics as *Babes, Moses, and Muhammad* and *The Christmas Story*. Assembly subjects at a high school with a more than 60 per cent Asian population have included tolerance, respect for the individual, bullying (the Hindus made a particular contribution to this topic) and care for the elderly - where the Asian concept of the extended family was specially valuable.



At this school, the West Indian Steel Band takes its turn in accompanying the assembly singing. Elsewhere, "Peace, Perfect Peace" has been rewritten omitting any reference to Jesus, and such rewriting of hymns goes on in more than one school. There was comment on the enthusiasm with which the 10 per cent Muslims in another school sing "Onward Christian Soldiers".

With falling rolls, many local Roman Catholic schools are admitting children from other religious backgrounds, prompting a "north-west Catholic weekly to ask: "How Catholic are our Catholic schools?" But even though some of the schools have exceeded the national 10 per cent non-Catholic limit they set themselves some years ago and now celebrate appropriate festivals from other religions, they maintain that they are not losing their Catholicity.

Such schools have, however, to devise their own approach to the problem. Although giving some guidance in the provision of assembly material, RE schemes such as *Veritas* do not allow for a situation where 25 per cent of the pupils in a Catholic school are Hindu or Muslim.

A country school reported on the use of local clergy and seemed rather surprised that they performed so well at assembly. "They were really quite good," they said. A Church of England High School emphasized the need to distinguish, in assembly, between education and worship.

John Cotterall is district education officer in Preston.

IMPROVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The Thomas Report

The second of the independent inquiries into London's schools published its findings this week. The report from a committee of parents, governors, teachers and other professionals chaired by Norman Thomas, former Chief HM Inspector for primary education, seeks to do for primary schools what last year's Hargreaves report did for secondaries.

- Asked particularly to look into the achievement of working class pupils, the committee:
- contradicts some recent HMI ideas on specialist teaching in primaries;
- recommends that the ILEA abandons an intelligence test as the basis for balancing secondary intakes;

- calls for closer cooperation between "clusters" of primary and secondary schools;
- proposes a five-year action plan for every inner London primary school;
- urges more parental involvement, particularly in maths and reading.

Below, and on the next two pages, Bob Doe summarises the Thomas Report's main findings.

Terms of reference

The Thomas Committee's terms of reference required it:

- To identify and recommend those whole school strategies which appear to enhance the confidence and achievement of pupils of primary school age, particularly those from working-class backgrounds.
- To observe the ways in which the school's educational programme is affected by matters such as the aspirations and expectations of parents, teachers and children, deprivation, the mobility of pupils or family stress.
- To relate these issues to the central question of the curriculum and effective teaching practice, taking into account the experiences that children bring with them and the full range of their capacity.
- To consider the work of the primary school in the context of the whole educational life of the child including his or her transfer to secondary school and to the expectation of parents.
- To take and examine evidence, observe schools and make a report and recommendations to the schools sub-committee through the Chief Inspector in the autumn of 1984.

Commenting on these the report says: "The terms of reference required us to be positive in our approach, and we have been pleased to respond to that requirement. We have looked for practices in ILEA schools that enhance children's learning, and particularly that of working-class children. We have been specially conscious of the word "confidence" in our terms of reference.

"We are pleased to report straight away that the parents we met were generally satisfied with the schools their children attend. We, also, have been impressed by the concern of teachers and other staff for the children and their learning, and by the readiness of many to examine and modify their work both within their schools and at meetings and courses.

"Considerable advantages have come from approaches to learning and teaching that enable children to take an active role in developing their understanding of the world through direct and practical experience. "These approaches were not in widespread use when today's parents were at school and care needs to be taken by teachers to explain both the differences and the similarities of former practice.

"We endorse the view that teachers have a duty to enable working class children, and indeed all children, to acquire the power that competence in reading, writing and mathematics brings. However, we equally firmly believe that learning is most effective when it draws, and reflects upon, a range of experience wider than can be provided in school.

"It is pointless and would be dispiriting to start from scratch when the children already have knowledge that can be used. Furthermore, we believe that all teachers can enter into a dialogue with children and parents that provides sufficient insight into children's lives outside school to enable outside experience to be engaged... teachers need to exercise care not to seem to denigrate children's home experience."



The law on school assemblies should be changed "to take account of current good practice".

The committee met 15 times to discuss evidence from 147 individuals and organizations. Invitations to submit evidence went out to 306 addresses in addition to every ILEA primary school and governing body. Members of the committee visited 76 ILEA primary schools, talking to parents as well as pupils and teachers.

Putting its report into context, the committee points out that about a quarter of the children in ILEA primary schools are from one-parent families, compared with one in seven nationally. Over two-fifths - twice the national average - qualify for free school meals. English is a second language for one in six primary children, a proportion that is growing. Between them, they speak 147 different languages.

There is serious concern, too, about the frequency with which some children are required to change schools, particularly in areas where temporary accommodation is to be found. "This turbulence is damaging to children, especially as housing problems are often associated with other crises in family life. It also creates special problems for the schools: teachers may have to get to know many children during the course of a year and have constantly to settle new children into the school community. The position needs careful monitoring by the ILEA and its various agencies to determine how the children and schools can best be helped.

"The boroughs responsible for housing might be persuaded to move families - so far as can be managed - so that children do not have to change school. There are, additionally, some children who have not been found places in the schools nearest to their homes, and whose parents are unwilling to enrol them in more distant schools for fear they might be subject to racial attacks during the necessarily longer journeys. We hope that places can soon be provided for these children in their nearest schools."

Overall, there was greater social and

economic disadvantage in London than in Birmingham, Liverpool or Manchester. Turnover of primary heads and teachers was about 11 per cent a year, creating a considerable requirement for in-service training (Table 1).

Conscious that many teachers already feel that new demands are being made faster than they can respond to them, the committee hopes its report will not be seen as yet another burden. "We see it as part of our responsibility to draw together the various pressures for self-examination, and change so that they become more manageable."

"During the next five years every primary school should prepare and agree with the authority a plan for development including an estimate of the time-scale and resources required, and the necessary in-service training. The plans should have regard to the need for continuity between the stages of schooling and the authority's current priorities. Towards the end of the period agreed for the operation of the plan its effectiveness should be assessed from within the school and with the help of the Inspectorate, and a new plan prepared. A reference book should be prepared showing what support services are available for schools."

series of checks to keep its proposals in mind and enable progress to be recorded: □ Heads of primary and secondary schools should be asked to include a section in their annual reports to governors showing which of the recommendations the school has been working on, what progress has been made, and what is intended for the coming year.

□ District inspectors, specialist primary inspectors and specialist subject inspectors should be asked to include in their annual reviews for the senior staff inspectors an account of the actions they have taken during the preceding year and intend to take during the coming year, and observations on the progress being made by schools, and the effects of action taken by schools.

□ The establishment of a central group which will consider the progress reported to it by the senior staff inspectors, provide an account to the appropriate committees of the authority, and be responsible for initiating further action. The group should be particularly responsible for promoting and logging school development plans; for the coordination and development of support services to the schools and for oversight of the formation of clusters of primary and secondary schools and the assessment of their effectiveness, and for monitoring the effectiveness of the arrangements for linking primary schools for purposes of curriculum development.

North East London Polytechnic

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North East London Polytechnic,
West Ham Precinct,
Redford Road, London E16 4LZ.
Telephone: 01-590 7722 Ext. 4008.

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The inquiry has come down firmly against increased specialization in primary teaching, an idea lately championed by HM Inspectorate.

"Every registration class should have a teacher who is responsible for seeing that the work of the class is coordinated and coherent and should teach all or most of it."

The teacher responsible for all of the class's work could ensure that the whole curriculum coheres, and that time was used differentially according to the nature of the task or to the degree of difficulty or enthusiasm experienced by the children.

"The programme of the class may be adapted to take advantage of unplanned or planned opportunities that cut across the ordinary divisions of the day, and without upsetting the programmes of any other teachers or classes."

The report warns that subjects can become isolated from the rest of the work if left to specialists, though it recognizes some disadvantages in the class teacher system, not least those arising out of the increased demands made upon them.

"New skills and knowledge are required in many aspects of the curriculum, eg mathematics and the use of microcomputers. What is included needs to be taught in greater depth, and a class teacher may require help from another teacher in the school or from an outside agency. The support may be required in planning and evaluating the work and, on some occasions and for some children, direct teaching support."

It suggests therefore that class teachers should have a dual role:

- responsibility for the work of a class; and
- an advisory or consultancy role in some aspect of the curriculum to support other staff.

"We particularly wish to stress the importance of the first role. We believe it to be important for all children whose parents are unsure how best to help with their schooling. We take the view that pastoral care, in primary schools at least, has to be an integral aspect of teaching and not a separate activity."

"We believe also that schools which operate coherent programmes of work are the schools where children learn best. It also becomes a critical matter where a class of children is taught briefly by another teacher, whatever the reason."

"Progression and continuity require the production of schemes of work and policy statements by schools to be operated by all teachers in a way that leads to children's work being well matched to their needs."

"Heads are responsible for what goes on in their schools. They should exercise that responsibility so as to create a coherent set of practices and use the talents of members of staff."

"The minimum desirable number of pupils for a primary school for children from 3 or 5 to 11 years of age is about 150. The possibility of amalgamation should be considered for all 3-11 schools with fewer than 150 pupils. Even schools of that size may require

special arrangements, for example be linked for staffing purposes, if the teachers within them are to have easy access to a full range of curricular support. Every effort should be made to retain some separate nursery and infants schools.

"Although many ways of organizing children into classes can be made to work well, teachers generally are more comfortable with single-age group classes and schools should be such wherever possible, as to allow children to be divided into according to the school year in which they were born."

"We do not recommend 'setting' children according to achievement." Class sizes should not exceed 30 pupils (in 1984 in ILEA 2 percent did). ILEA surveys have found that one primary teacher in nine is likely to be absent from school. The committee recommends, therefore, that "the organization of responsibilities and teaching groups within a school should take account of the probability of absence."

The teacher's advisory role also meant some allowance for non-contact time was desirable. To provide this "elbow room", the committee says: "It is highly desirable that at least one member of staff is free of responsibility for a class but has a full teaching programme to allow some movement of other staff... and teaching classes smaller in size than registration classes."

"The policy of resourcing, including staffing, schools differentially according to the needs of the pupils is



More emphasis is needed on making things that work.

bodies should not exceed 21.

"We hope that the same principles for the membership of governing bodies will be applied to county and to voluntary schools."

The committee says it is impressed by the ILEA's consultative committees for parents. There is one of these in each of the Authority's 10 divisions. They are made up of parent governors.

"We hope that parents' representa-

tion, whenever possible, attend the final 'open-day' discussion between the child's last primary school teacher and his or her parent(s).

"Parents should continue to be given the opportunity to choose secondary schools for their children; and the

of secondary school. We recommend that a description of good arrangements should be published."

More primary schools should involve parents in children's education both in class and home, and more should adopt the practice of discussing the forthcoming year's programme with

parents. "Parents need to be helped to understand how schools have changed but how some things remain unchanged."

Much is best done informally, but there is also a place for courses for parents on primary education and child development including certain aspects of the curriculum such as mathematics and to explain marking and assessment policies.

"Meetings between parents and teacher about individual children should be in private and should be two-way conversations. They should help parents to understand how well their child is getting on bearing his or her personal characteristics in mind, and how well he or she is getting on as compared with other children of much the same age."

"Representative but anonymous collections of children's work should be made available for inspection by parents during school open evenings so that they may see the range of achievement among children of their son's and daughter's age, and of older children."

School secretaries, teachers and headteachers need to go out of their way to present a welcoming, friendly face to parents, many of whom are apprehensive about entering schools. Communications should avoid jargon and, as far as possible, should be in the parents' own language, though as one Bengali mother quoted in the report said: "You do not need to speak the language to know whether you are welcome."

Offices of heads and secretaries should be clearly signposted.

Guides commend the growing practice of parents helping schools voluntarily. Parents often need guidance if they are to get the best educational advantage out of what they do. We recognize that schools can only cope with a limited number of parents in classrooms, but we have not yet seen that limit reached."

"There can be gain when teachers visit parents' homes informally to strengthen links. However, it is important to respect parents' privacy and not all teachers are suited to undertake this activity. Any liaison teacher should be carefully selected and trained in social work."

The report warns, however, that any substantial reduction in spending on children in London's schools will result in considerable disparities between rich and poor as schools become more dependent on fund-raising.

"No one who has visited with us could suppose that raising money is so easy in working-class or middle-class areas. We can think of no justification for a system that provides for the ordinary requirements of schools more lavishly in middle-class areas than in working-class areas. We are afraid that any substantial reduction of expenditure per child in London will result in that."

- specialized teaching not the answer
- school schemes of work and policy statements
- minimum school and maximum class sizes
- avoiding mixed-age classes
- a simpler, unified primary and secondary record system
- cultural bias in transfer test
- grouping schools for continuity
- welcoming parents as partners
- warning on reduced primary spending

extremely important in the education of working-class pupils. That part of it known as the Alternative Use of Resources Scheme, valuably allows specific provision to be made to suit a school's individual circumstances."

The committee recommends these should continue and the most successful AUR policies should be publicized.

"Opportunities for the training of school governors should be increased."

"The number of elected parent governors and the number of staff governors should be increased, but we recommend that no one group should be in a majority and that governing

tion might be taken a stage further in the authority's main committees, with a parent being co-opted as a member of the education committee. There is already a parent co-opted member of the schools sub-committee and the development sub-committee."

Record-keeping in the primary school should be improved and simplified to allow teachers to make a quick start when they take a new class. And as an experiment, 11-year-olds in some areas should transfer to secondary schools for the last two weeks of the summer term - taking their teachers with them, the report recommends.

"A unified system of record-keeping should cover the last two years of primary education and the first three years of secondary education. Wherever practicable, teachers should meet and discuss children at points of transfer."

"Groups of primary and secondary schools should be clustered with the aim of improving transfer and continuity of programmes. Most primary school teachers in a cluster and at least all heads of departments of secondary schools are likely to need to be involved in identifying and developing common elements in schools' programmes, though not all at the same time. The process of clustering schools might begin with those that already have relatively close working arrangements, or where three or four secondary schools receive the great majority of their pupils from eight or nine primary schools."

"In time it should be possible to offer parents a guarantee of continuity if they choose secondary schools within the cluster. Each school should have one teacher specifically responsible for promoting liaison between all schools in the cluster. The liaison teacher from the chosen secondary school should

effort to maintain a balanced entry to schools should also continue."

London reading test should be used in place of the verbal reasoning test and ways found of reducing the effects of labelling children that arise from the present banding system. It should be made plain to parents and teachers that the London reading test is not a predictor of future achievement."

The test of verbal reasoning abilities was seen as culturally biased and gave a false impression of children's capacities to learn. "Teachers, parents and children's expectations powerfully influence how well children do." This was particularly important for working class and black children.

The reading test was relatively "culture free", plainly connected with a major element of primary schools' work and an indication of one level of achievement in secondary schools needed to take account of.

"We are not satisfied that the division of children into three bands in the present proportions is wholly satisfactory. Some parents and teachers have told us they believe that the system is distorted by some voluntary aided secondary schools who have the right to choose their entry. There is evidence that a few unnecessarily take a disproportionate number of pupils from Band 1. It is said that others in taking appropriate numbers of children from each of the three bands, but get an entry with higher than average achievement by taking applicants from the top of each band."

"We hope that all voluntary secondary schools will abandon the practice of interviewing prospective entrants, and that those few that do not operate the system for securing a balanced entry will operate the system."

"We commend the arrangements made by many primary and secondary schools, for informing, parents, and helping them to make their own choice

IMPROVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS 3

Parents' views

Many parents believe primary schools expect too little of their pupils and the Thomas report agrees with them. "We have no impression of significant numbers of parents demanding that schools adopt narrower curricula," it says. "Some parents said they were pleased that their children were treated in a more relaxed way."

"On the other hand, we met a number of parents who were worried that the pace of learning was too slow. We believe them to be right in many cases."

"Too often new work was at much the same level of difficulty as the old. We are not proposing that the children should be harassed. It would, in some cases, be advantageous for them to take on fewer pieces of work, fewer projects or topics, fewer pieces of writing than they do now, but to work them over more thoroughly, substituting the aim of quality for the aim of quantity."

In some schools too little was expected. "This underexpectation took two main forms. One was the belief that children would have such difficulty learning the simplest English, how to decode print, write a fair hand, and to use figures accurately, that anything else attempted was seen mainly as a relief from the grind - needlework or drawing with felt-tipped pens, a bit of geography and history, singing and games. In fact, there were children in some of these schools who had made good progress in the elementary skills of literacy and numeracy and were ready for much more than the limited demands made on them by the comprehension exercises or copying out from textbooks they were asked to do."

"These schools were, in our experience, proud of their concentration on the 'basic skills' yet promoted them, for some of their children, less well than most. They were successful, more successful than some, in ensuring that most children were writing neatly, had a mental familiarity with simple and respectable, and that the least advanced were making sense of what they were reading."

"These achievements were being earned at too high a price in relation to the rest of the curriculum and to the detriment of the children. Reading, writing and mental arithmetic were better learnt in use."

"The other form of underexpectation occurs particularly in schools with many pupils living in difficult circumstances. In these schools we met teachers, including heads, who were doing far more to provide a haven for such children than anyone has a right to expect. We admire their humanity and, in some cases, self-sacrifice for the children in their schools. They provided a wide-ranging but undemanding curriculum."

Some teachers may argue that in these circumstances teaching would take second place, for learning cannot occur without a sense of well-being in the children. Our response is that, by enormous effort, the teachers and those capable working-class parents and other adults who assist them, have nearly always achieved that sense of well-being in school, and that many of the children are ready to go on to meet greater educational demands than they face at present. Helping them to learn with confidence and pride is the best way for schools to improve the children's self-esteem and to promote their long-term interests."

Parents were often puzzled by teachers' marking, especially when incorrectly spelt words went uncorrected.

"It is not desirable, of course, to give children the lasting impression that things are right when they are not. But nor should children be discouraged from using words or making efforts that have a touch of adventurousness for fear their faults will attract a prolific red pen. The purpose of marking is to help the children to learn, not to find fault."

"When the work is sufficiently well matched to a child's capacity few mistakes are made. The responses by the teacher - preferably in the child's presence - are aimed at encouraging further work and showing what would now be worth learning; the extent of this response is determined not by the number of errors found but by the teacher's judgement of what the child is able to learn within a reasonable time, and what should now have priority."

Often the most effective 'marking' is done while a task is being carried out, the teacher discussing the work with the children and helping them to extend their ideas.

Schools should explain their marking policies to pupils and parents.

Language

More time should be given to oral discussion than at present, especially in practical work and maths. Teachers underestimated the language powers of working-class children which were often greater than they seemed in school.

"There is growing acceptance - and we share it - that children whose first language is not English should be helped to retain and strengthen their mother tongue."

"Almost without exception, parents who expressed a view wished their children to acquire 'standard' English, which they think necessary to 'succeed' socially and at work. We believe they are right and that schools should help children, in the course of time, to acquire this form of English as an addition to their home language. But this is not to say that the language or dialects the children use at home are inferior for learning or for the conduct of affairs, only that the chances of entering higher education and salaried employment, for example, are greater if they can use 'standard' English when circumstances make it advantageous. Whether or not we regard this, privately, as a requirement to be applauded or deplored is of no consequence."

"There is a strong case for supposing that young children with Caribbean and Cockney languages or dialects may benefit as much as children for

find and use books and to vary their reading styles according to circumstances.

Children who find difficulty with reading should be investigated early; certainly no later than eight years of age.

Writing

Handwriting is a manual skill that needs specific teaching, the committee concludes. "Spelling and grammar require development in the context of conveying meaning. They are not best tackled in isolation. Children should have many opportunities for writing for real purposes and to many different audiences."

Mathematics

"We suggest that a scheme is developed and monitored in which parents are encouraged to join with teachers in helping their children to make progress in mathematics, including the development of familiarity with numbers that both parents and teachers would welcome. Parents should be encouraged to use varied vocabulary - subtract, take away, find the difference."

Practical and individual work have advantages but can be taken too far, the report says. The pace of work benefits if there is group and class teaching as well as individual work. Exposition and discussion with groups of children brings "a sense of eagerness and involvement to the work... less often apparent when children work on their own."

Referring to the tendency for more boys than girls to take A level maths,

Drama should be used more in junior schools.

Physical education

PE could help to correct some racist and sexist misconceptions related to physical abilities. It should include a range of activities including those that allow children to work in teams.

"Inter-school games provide opportunities for social intercourse. Rivalry is inevitable but should be kept in check."

Science

Children should develop healthy, questioning attitudes towards science, life opinion and science. They should also learn that it is a subject for boys and girls.

"Teachers in nursery, infant and junior classes have three important tasks in teaching science. The first is to widen the range of experiences on which the children can build their knowledge; in this there are limits of safety and the children's present capacities to bear in mind."

"Second is the need to take the children in directions that will not have many dead ends; the knowledge they build up should, for the most part, continue to be useful to them, even when they move into secondary schools, and certainly outside school."

"Third is the need to reinforce and extend other aspects of their learning: precise use of language; accurate (within appropriate limits) use of mathematics; suitable forms of recording in diagrams, pictures and models; the making of apparatus for the conduct of investigations."

"More books of good quality need to be produced for primary school children in languages additional to English. More books should be produced in English that reflect the cultural and racial variety in society today."

"The support of supplementary and language schools for children should continue. When considering support for new schools of this kind there should be discussion with parents and the schools most likely to be affected. Contact should be maintained between the day school and the language or supplementary school."

"The small team of teachers and education welfare officers working on the education of children of travellers living on unauthorized sites is effective and should have continued support."

Committee members

Mr Norman Thomas, chairman and former Chief HM Inspector for primary education;

Mrs Valerie Embien, teacher (primary school);

Mr David Kelly, head (secondary school);

Dr Ueli Wenz, industrial sociologist;

Mr Ron Litheran, senior staff inspector (primary);

Mr John Luzzo, former head (primary school);

Mrs Barbara MacGillivray, primary inspector;

Mr John Phillips, head (secondary school);

Mrs Munnal Rahman, parent and social worker;

Rev Ken Tracey, head (primary school);

Mrs Iris Walkinshaw, head (primary school);

Mr John Webber, chairman of Divisional Parents Consultative Committee;

Mrs Joy Williams, parent;

Mrs Jessica Jenkins, assistant education officer and secretary to the committee;

Mrs Gloria Stanislaus, clerk to the committee.

Improving Primary Schools is available from the ILEA Learning Resources Centre, 275 Kensington Lane, London SE11, price £5 plus £1 postage.



- tackling sexism and racism
- expectations too low
- concentrating too much on basic skills
- teaching all children 'standard English'
- parents teaching reading and maths
- amending the law on assemblies
- more black teachers needed

whom English is a second language if their introduction to school makes it plain to them that the language they bring from home is competent and respectable, just as children speaking other languages gain from making some use of those languages, so there may be advantage in allowing some use of dialect in school, though we heard of few instances of this.

Most teachers use a mixture of methods in teaching children to read and write. Increased attention should be paid to linking these skills to direct experience and to using the general meaning of passages to decipher previously unknown words.

More schools should involve parents in the teaching of reading but schools should carefully consider the effort required to sustain the full PACT (Parents, children, teachers) scheme in which children read a prescribed amount to parents daily.

Parental involvement schemes needed monitoring but enough was known already "to make desirable an extension of PACT or something like it to all schools." No child should be prevented from taking books home from school for fear that they might not be returned or be returned damaged.

ILEA should give increased support to the Voluntary Reading Help Scheme to encourage those children whose parents do not give them sufficient support in learning to read. Three-quarters of these volunteers are women and the proportion of men should be increased.

Literature is important for the pleasure and excitement it could bring to children's reading; for the development of their writing style and vocabulary and to improve their ability to read. Children should be taught how to

the committee says attitudes may be influenced by early experiences.

"Primary teachers have an important role to play in making sure that girls as well as boys are introduced to the mathematical ideas that are implicit in spatial and mechanical toys."

The report calls for greater selectivity in the choice of books and apparatus and a broader approach to the subject. Mathematical ideas and skills should be used in other parts of the curriculum, practical work should lead on to discussion, and calculators should be used more but children still need to memorize the results of adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing small numbers.

"The good three-dimensional work done in many nursery and infant classes should be further developed in junior classes. This should include making things that are useful and making things that work."

"More of what is learnt through close observation should be used in imaginative picture-making or lead to scientific inquiry."

Art and craft work should be used more in teaching other subjects, including reading and writing. Schools should also link up with the craftwork often done in Saturday morning clubs and play centres.

Music reflects cultural diversity and provides opportunities for cooperation and self-discipline. More children should have the chance to learn to play an instrument, and their parents lack of ability to pay for lessons should not be allowed to prevent this.

At present, performance was emphasized at the expense of creativity. The lack of confidence in this subject on the part of some teachers and reliance on peripatetic teachers was also isolating it from other work.

All schools should involve parents in the teaching of reading

David Martin on the severe limitations of a new reference book about race

A distinctly different mode of writing emerges in entries which are really short essays in the critical dismemberment of liberal illusions in the sphere of race and ethnicity. For example, the entry on Underachievement begins with a confused sentence weighted down by all kinds of philosophical baggage: "The ideological notion of schooling as a good thing derives from the liberal-democratic assumption that education is the main instrument of occupational and social

This short essay on Minorities is by an American, Pierre van der Bergh, and is *entirely* about the US. For arrogant ethnocentrism could hardly be surpassed. But this ethnocentricity characterizes the whole enterprise, which is focused on an astonishing degree on English, America and the West Indies. After a piece like that on Minorities it is quite consistent to have the essays about specific groups restricted to Chicanos and Puerto Ricans in the USA, and Afro-Caribbeans, Asians and Irish in the UK. The ethnic tensions of Europe are almost totally omitted. There are hardly any references, even in passing, to the Flemish, the Basques, the Croats, the Slovaks, and a myriad others. Outside Europe there is an almost universal blank where one might expect some interest (save in the

Religion, which has multiple overlaps with ethnicity the world over, receives the most bizarre treatment. Since Dr Cushman has written on Marcus Garvey, Ethiopianism, Rastafarianism (and Reggae) elsewhere, special entries under those heads are understandable. But an entry by him on Pentecostalism which describes it as a

On the whole, the entries are dead-end, though they veer towards objectivity in touching on Gramsci, Althusser and Poulantzas. I noted a lot of odd phraseology, and was particularly impatient for the word "reflex," which is interesting to know how *argument* is described (and dismissed) as "deceptive."

H C Dent on the discreet charm of an edited log book

Owing to the peculiar and remote situation of this little school, wrote the School Correspondent in 1898, the responsibilities of the Managers and the duties of the Teacher are carried out under conditions of exceptional difficulty.

Mr Webster stayed for almost 20 years. Did he slack off a bit towards the end? Both Mr Thomas Perkins, who succeeded him in June 1914, and Mr Vincent Skelton, who took over permanently in September, commented, in dental words, that "The children are well behaved but backward". Mr Perkins declared that: "There is no provision for Sewing, Drawing, Singing, and Physical Exercises have not been attempted for 15 years".

In February 1918 Skelton the soldier was posted overseas, and, no successor being found, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution in

Five and a half years later the little school closed, and its pupils were transferred to the new school. Its long history is embodied in the following poem:

Peter Brinson on forthcoming dance tours

what they need, but with a huge chunk of important funding lost through metropolitan abolition, 1985 looks like being a year of crunch for most of dance outside the Royal Opera House. Especially is this so for the beleaguered fringe and much threatened community and youth dance movements. We are beginning to see, in fact, a radical change in the pattern of dance support and dance activity as it has developed in Britain during the last 15 years. The spring tours of the rich assortment of companies in Britain

Among smaller companies, Janet Smith and Dancers and Mantis both combine educational workshops and school programmes with their performance tours. Until the end of February, Janet Smith and Dancers can be seen at Watford (January 22-26), Derby (January 29-31), Hornchurch (February 4), Durlford (February 6-7), Hursham (February 8-9), Brentford (February 11-16), The Place, London (February 18-23) and Warwick University Arts Centre (February

ILEA, this Youth Dance Performance Project for London rules a host of issues not only of the application of dance to contemporary social conflicts (the themes of the dancing were famine, war and unemployment), but of the nature of youth dance and the multi-racial character of dance and dancers in Britain today. These too will be issues for 1985. Meanwhile the show itself was a marvellous and hopeful beginning for a year which may be not only crunch for all but doom for some.

A teacher is also the central character of another sardonic comedy on Radio 3 this coming week. Guy Meredith has based his play 1985 (Wednesday, 7.0pm) on Anthony Burgess' novel of the same name. In this vision

David Self

David Self

**Christmas at Styl
Islam Theatre.**

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

**Evacuees,
Curtain Theatre at the Imperial War
Museum.**

As was the case in 1940, the lady paints a rosy picture of evacuation as she tells the pupils about their proposed billets in the town children as "the country". But as the air raid wears on she convincingly gets the children to imagine their journey in stuffy blacked-out carriages to an unknown destination. Some will be as young as five, their journey will be exhausting and for most it will be the first time outside the city.

"The Flying Carriage," 1913

Chagall.
Royal A

The claim that Marc Chagall is the greatest living artist may be excessive, but he is almost certainly the most distinguished religious and stained-glass painter. He is also a Russian Jew, a French citizen, an Honorary Member of the RA and, at 97, the oldest surviving painter from the generation that created modern art. His prints and book illustrations alone are worth a visit to Burlington House, particularly those for Gogol's *The Dead Souls*, a writer with whom he identified himself. There, in miniature, is the fascination with picturesque characters in topsyturvy world that runs right through Chagall's work.

A brief flirtation with Parisian Catholicism gave a sharper focus to his art, but it was against the grain of his essentially syncretic vision, in which images and events are juxtaposed in a sometimes bizarre manner and the earth's gravities can be overcome with the flick of a very deft brush. Embracing lovers lost through the air, animals, fruit and flowers merge in an illogical way, yet even in this often vividly chromatic realm of suspended disbelief, numerous gritty subjects, like revolutionaries and a Jewish interpretation of the crucifixion, find their way in. Wherever the high ground of Chagall's oeuvre, this exhibition is certain to change it. (A teacher's pack is available for secondary school party visits.)

Michael Clark

Beverly Anderson
reviews *Multi-Ethnic*
Britain Children's
books: *Third World*.

books

Among this week's contributors:

Stephen Aris's new book, *Going Bust*, will be published by Andre Deutsch in April.

David Martin is professor of sociology at the London School of Economics.

Alan Watkins's latest book, *Britain*, will be published by Andre Deutsch in April.

20 Lives is published by Hamilton
21 Hamilton, 1201 Birchmount Road, Toronto, Ontario M1S 1V6.

Next Week

Beverly Anderson
reviews *Multi-Ethnic*
Britain Children's
books: Third World

books

hall songs, some of which were nicely arranged as part-songs.

play came in the first half, when we were allowed to turn away from the Gregg family and listen to the apprentices. I would have liked to have heard more of their stories and less about the advantaged Gregg children; but there perhaps, not another play for Quarry.

BANK HIGH. Berlie Doherty


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BOOKS

How did I do? OK?

Alan Watkins on a new portrait of the miners' leader

Scargill and the Miners. By Michael Crick. Penguin Special £2.50.

British public life nearly always throws up one figure who is an object of general hatred, and of a correlative admiration, sometimes love, among a much smaller section of the population. For some reason we can only deal with one such person at a time. He (it is rarely a she) is usually on or of the Left. At various periods the position has been occupied by Sir Stafford Cripps, Aneurin Bevan and John Strachey. Of these the first two are now canonized, while poor Strachey is largely forgotten, except by historians of Socialism. (His crime, incidentally, was not that he was a theoretician who flitted with Communism but that he was Minister of Food at a time of shortages.)

A decade ago Mr Tony Benn seemed a promising prospect. He now appears before us as a somewhat sad figure from that darkest of remote ages, the day before yesterday. Then the Conservatives and their allies thought there was some potential in Mr Ken Livingstone. Alas, they miscalculated. Not only was Mr Livingstone's GLC more popular than they



had estimated. More, he himself was liked – witty, relaxed, bit of a character, a card really. There is now no rival to Mr Arthur Scargill. Significantly, he is referred to as "Scargill", as Mrs Margaret Thatcher is "Thatcher" – a practice which Mr Crick follows, in both cases, in his readable, thorough and unpretentious book. I shall follow the older practice of giving living persons handles to their names.

Mr Crick, who was born only in 1958 (and is, as far as I know, no relation of Orwell's distinguished biographer), has achieved the seemingly impossible. He has written a fair book. Sometimes, I think, he leans too far towards Mr Scargill, as when he writes that his "rise within the NUM has largely been the result of campaigns and politicization, not of conspiracies and backroom wheeling and dealing." I campaign. We campaign. You intrigue. We conspire. They conspire. Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is the section dealing with the "politicization" of the Yorkshire miners in the 1950s and 1960s, in which the Communist Party was the moving

force. Mr Scargill was then a member of the Young Communist League, in which he learnt his debating skills. His object was to overthrow, not the State, but the local union oligarchy. He and his friends – or allies, for Mr Scargill has few personal friends – were successful: whether by campaigning, intriguing or conspiring is really a matter of choice of words.

At this time the leaders of the NUM were, successively, two South Wales Communists, Arthur Horner and Will Paynter. They cooperated with the Coal Board and the Government in the programme of pit closures. The wisdom of the period was that mining was a dreadful job ("We who have toiled in the bowels of the earth," as Jim Griffiths used to say in his speeches), that the fewer men who had to do it should be well paid and that those who – luckily for them – had to leave the industry should be generously recompensed. "Modern... efficient... high wages... high investment": these were the slogans of the Sixties, accepted on all sides.

But the union had always been cursed, not only by an innate regionalism, but by the piece rate system which was both a cause and a consequence of that regionalization. Thus, owing to geology, a miner in the anthracite belt of South West Wales had to work harder to earn less than a miner in Nottinghamshire. Paynter's triumph was the National Power Loading Agreement of 1966, which placed wages on a national basis.

The NPLA did not, however, work out quite as intended. Not only did it produce grumbles in the "easier" coalfields, whose miners were relatively worse off. More than this, it produced a general decline in miners' wages. The successful strikes of 1972 and 1974 were about wages, not jobs. They were led not by Mr Scargill or the Scottish Marxist Mr Lawrence Daly, who had proved a sad disappointment, but by the wily old Lancastrian, Lord (as he then was) Gormley. The NPLA was effectively ended under the Labour Government of 1974-79. It was replaced by local productivity agreements, to get round the Government's wages policy. The NUM was back where it had been before.

Lord Gormley made a hash of choosing a successor and Mr Scargill emerged. Mr Crick assumes too easily, I think, that the choice was inevitable. Mr Scargill inherited a disunited union. He was spilling for a fight none the less. Mrs Thatcher disappointed him by delicately withdrawing from conflict in 1981, blaming Mr David Howell instead. His union duly appointed him by twice refusing to strike. There is little doubt in my mind (though there seems to be more in Mr Crick's) that the present strike is contrary to the union's rules, and that the judges who have pronounced on the matter are right about this. I have no doubt at all that the union has behaved unlawfully on the picket lines.

Given the people involved – Mrs Thatcher, Mr Ian MacGregor and Mr Scargill – the strike was probably inevitable. Mr Scargill ought to have settled for the very good terms he obtained in Edinburgh. Why did he not settle? Mr Crick rightly emphasizes his ease with and command over "the media". But he is both master and slave. Confronted with good television negotiation and settlement do not, indeed, they cannot easily be televised at all. It would be too much to say that Mr Crick and his like (he is a journalist with Channel 4 News) have created Mr Scargill. But most people, see Mr Scargill as a face on the television screen. Mr Scargill sees himself as a face on a television screen. How did I do? OK? Arthur, you were not vain. And the strike goes on.

Playing leapfrog

Stephen Aris on a timely background

Deadly Gambits. By Strobe Talbott. Pendor £9.95 and £3.95.

When the US Secretary of State, George Schultz, and the Russian Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, left Geneva last week, at the successful conclusion of the first stage of the new arms control talks, such was the euphoria that it was difficult to remember just how bad the relations between the superpowers had been only 13 months ago.

The long-drawn out negotiations over the reduction of intermediate range missiles, the Soviet SS20s and the American Cruise and Pershing, had ended in total failure. As Pravda said at the time: "It is an open secret now that for about two years the representatives of the United States in Geneva have been, so to say, beating on air." The Russians attempted to make political capital out of the breakdown but a close examination of the record reveals that they had been just as intransigent as the Americans. At the heart of the dispute was the Soviets' reluctance to trade off real missiles, already in place, against the Americans' as yet undeveloped Cruise and Pershings.

The situation today is very different. Cruise and Pershing have now been installed in England and West Germany while the Soviets have increased the numbers of their SS20s and moved them into the satellite countries, closer to the front line. Whether this has made the balance of terror more precarious, as CND argues, or less, as the NATO allies maintain, is a matter of debate. What is not open to argument is that the direct consequence of the Geneva failure has been an important escalation of the arms race – precisely the opposite of what was intended.

Now with new missiles and new systems – notably President Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" initiative – in the pipeline, the superpowers are to try again, covering a wider area than ever before. On the agenda this time are not just the intermediate range missiles but the long-range ballistic weapons and the unfired and untested "Star Wars" system that so far exists only on paper. The present exercise therefore seems bound to become more difficult and even more mind-boggling in its technicalities than the last.

Strobe Talbott's fly-on-the-wall account of the last round of arms control talks could hardly be more timely. And as he paints a vivid picture of weak, indecisive leadership and bureaucratic infighting and intrigue, the book has caused a sensation in Washington.

Talbott, now *Time's* Washington bureau chief, assembled the story of the negotiations in the course of his work as the magazine's diplomatic

correspondent. His raw material, day by day cut and thrust of negotiations, is dry and highly technical. But his presentation is sensational. He takes the reader right into the Office to eavesdrop on a briefing. President Reagan trying to make peace between his warring aides as he gives verbatim accounts of a supposedly private conversation between the chief American negotiator, Nitze and his Russian counterpart, Yuli Kvitsinsky. Either Talbott is spectacularly good sources or, charitably, he made it up. Presumably those who emerge well from the Nitze, say that he has got it in or less right, while those who come badly, like Casper Weinberger, a hardline Defence Secretary, have cursed him for lying.

By putting so much in direct unvarnished quotes Talbott has himself open to challenge. But an immense weight of detail, sustained over more than 300 closely packed pages, argues in his favour. His approach is cool and unpolitical. The most part he is content to let story, pausing only to explain how parties constantly shifted their ground as they manoeuvred for advantage. A fierce struggle was waged against the Russians but between contending factions in the American camp.

How the young Turks of the Pentagon, led by Richard Perle, sought to down Rick Burt and his men at the State Department gives Talbott a much of its dramatic thrust. Yet between the lines a number of important and more worrying issues emerge which reflect badly on Reagan's first administration.

Talbott is fair-minded enough to apportion blame equally to both sides for the failure. American moves made worse by the feuding, was matched by Soviet intransigence. And yet the portrait he paints of President Reagan in action is a reassuring one. As Talbott tells us, the President had a very uncertain grasp of the subject and was far more interested in the public relations aspects of negotiations than in the substance. "What he cared about was speed," he reports. "He would want a fine-tuning in speech with an occasional remark that he rarely devoted to the matters."

Talbott's sympathies plainly lie with Paul Nitze, the hard-headed negotiator. From the start Nitze has little confidence in success. The reluctance to throw away cards and the hand was one factor in a failure; the cynicism of powerful men in Washington, who from the beginning regarded the talks as no more than a useful delaying tactic while America rearmed, was another. And so a game of nuclear leapfrog continues.



BOOKS

Linguistic Minorities in England. A Report from the Linguistic Minorities Project. University of London Institute of Education (distributed by Tinga Tinga) £2.95. 0 85473 165 2. Bilingualism or Not? The education of minorities. By Tony Skutnabb-Kangas. Multilingual Matters Ltd £22.80. 905028 18 X. £8.90. 17 1. Ethnic Minorities in British Schools: a review of the literature. By Sally Tomlinson. Heinemann Educational £15.00. 0 453 83937 3. £6.50. 83938 1. Ethnic Pluralism and Public Policy. Edited by Nathan Glazer and Ken Young. Heinemann Educational £6.50. 0 435 83952 7. Pluralism: Cultural Maintenance and Evolution. By Brian M Bullivant. Multilingual Matters Ltd £11.20. 0 905028 27 X. £4.45. 26 0. Race Relations and Cultural Differences. Edited by Gajendra K Verma and Christopher Bagley. Croom Helm £15.95. 0 7099 2606 5. Education and Cultural Pluralism. Edited by Maurice Craft. Falmer Press £6.95. 0 85000 000 X. Immigration and Bilingual Education. By Arturo Tosi. Pergamon £3.95. 0 08 025325 3.

The independent evaluator of the Schools Council art project I directed went around the schools interviewing children involved. At one particular school he was thrilled by the readiness and fluency with which they discussed their work, both with him and with each other. He even found a courteous and expressive debate between first-formers and sixth-formers.

But the most interesting thing about these paragraphs is that they were pupils at a school where the language of instruction in all subjects was not English, even though this was the language they were using on that occasion. The school was in fact Ysgol Gylun at Ystalyfera in West Glamorgan.

I have often thought about the significance of the evaluator's experience. Did it just indicate a good school, or was there any truth in the English myth about the rhetorical aptitude of the Welsh? Were these eloquent pupils self-selected in the sense that families with a certain degree of cultural consciousness would be in that minority to opt for an education in the mother-tongue for their children? Or could children have a positive advantage in their handling of language through growing up in an atmosphere of bilingualism? The issue has certain piquancy, since there are people living today who will tell you that they were punished at school for being overheard speaking Welsh in the playground.

We have moved a long way from the bland assumption of the English and American education systems that a policy of absolute linguistic assimilation was best for the pupil, the school and society. A few years ago an ILEA member said to me "I am faced with the most agonizing dilemma of my political life". She was referring to the debate on whether to close a secondary school in Spitalfields with a predominantly immigrant roll, largely Bengali, but including children of many other origins and to send them all up the road to Bethnal Green. The alternative was to retain the school as a school for Bengali children. The ILEA's chief education officer at the time was Peter Newman, who in a Channel Four Commission in his new role as chairman of the Commission for Racial Equal-

ity was urging us to take for granted that education in the mother-tongue was an absolute right; the same demand that had originally set up that Welsh-language school in West Glamorgan.

And recently, in these columns (September 14, 1984), discussing the book *Curriculum Opportunities in a Multicultural Society*, Michael Marland wrote of "the literally scandalous lack of a national policy for bilingual education" and urged us to learn from the experience of the United States and Canada. But few teachers or education officers are likely to read all the literature of bilingualism, of which the books before me are simply the tip of an iceberg. Worse still, it is demoralizing for teachers who want to be in keeping with current progressive thought, to learn that today's orthodoxy is tomorrow's reaction, because of its condescending assumptions.

Somebody, some day, will write a book about the sheer pleasure that everyone can gain from being part of a multi-language society, and the marvellous adaptations this involves. They will rejoice in the wonderful adaptability of cockneys from Bangladesh or Barbados and their innovations in the way we speak and sing. But we never congratulate the children, we simply see them as a problem, because we doubt their capacity to become captains of industry, top academics or really important members of the governmental bureaucracy, even though we would probably regard it as some kind of betrayal if they did.

The celebration of linguistic adaptability is not, however, on the agenda, so I have to confess that the most important of the books is *Linguistic Minorities in Britain*, just because it is a document addressed to the Department of Education and Science. It is a precursor of a much more readable book by the Linguistic Minorities Project called *The Other Languages of England*, which will be a serious attempt to respond to the EEC directive that member states should support the teaching of "mother tongue and culture". But it is not in the least likely that either version of the project's findings will be taken notice of in the DES, whose officers seem to follow

the simplistic notions of whoever happens to be the current minister or secretary of state.

The Finnish-Swedish author of *Bilingualism or Not?* stresses the need to be well-taught rather than haphazardly taught in both languages, and stresses the universal conclusion that "With the passage of time, we come to a full circle: society gets back the negative consequences of what it set going itself by organizing the education of minority children so badly. The children who achieve little at school and have little or no further education grow up to be adults who have difficulties on the labour market, difficulties in understanding why their situation is so disadvantaged, and difficulties in doing anything about it."

The literature of ethnic minority education is enormous, and the main virtue of Sally Tomlinson's book is that it provides a teacher's guide through some of the thickets, including a chapter on the language issue. She brings out a number of key findings and approaches. A survey of 28 London schools for example, revealed an "astounding diversity" of languages, with 14 per cent of children bilingual or multilingual. "Most of the bilingual ones spoke one of 18 other languages besides English, but 37 different languages were also spoken." Ninety-five per cent of Asian parents in Leicestershire want their child to know an Asian language. Lord Scarman found in 1981 that there is a consensus among both teachers and minority parents that "it is essential that children should leave school able to speak, read and write fluently in the language of British society". But the National Union of Teachers also declared in 1982 that "minority languages should have equal status to other modern languages and English".

Ethnic Pluralism and Public Policy is the book of an Anglo-American conference in 1982, covering many other issues of racial inequality than that of language. However, it has two important chapters. One is by Ken Young, examining the ebb and flow of governmental policy and its ambiguities. The other is by Bhikhu Parekh on educational opportunities, looking carefully at our stereotypes of the



A thicket of cultures

Colin Ward on the pleasures of linguistic plurality

performance of West Indian and Asian children in Britain, and at the explanation given for poor or excellent attainment. One is that "Until a few years ago, the educationists naively assumed that Creole was English, or at least a dialect of it, and made no provision to teach standard English to West Indian children. Unlike the Asians, whose lack of English was too obvious to be missed, the West Indian children therefore went through school without acquiring even the minimum linguistic competence, and predictably came to grief. When the educational authorities eventually came round to realizing their mistake, they swung to the other extreme and frowned upon and even punished the use of Creole in the school. Predictably this aroused anger and hostility."

Brian Bullivant's new book is a discussion of the tension between the pressures of a majority culture and the urge of minorities to survive and to maintain their own. Its particular interest is that his fieldwork is based on the experience of the Australian aborigines and of mass immigration into Australia after the Second World War. He believes that Britain is bilingually leaning on a multicultural bandwagon, adopting "an ideology it may yet come to regret". This, he thinks, reduces guilt among the educational establishment, "but it does not escape

the obvious charge that educational solutions by themselves cannot bring about changes" from the "massive inequalities and discrimination for those excluded on grounds of race, ethnicity and social class".

This is the theme of the two symposia, *Race Relations and Cultural Differences* and *Education and Cultural Pluralism*, both of which explore language as one of several other issues in multicultural education. The first book has case studies from all over the globe and the second places British dilemmas in a world context. Viv Edwards, discussing languages in school, stresses that "The bilinguals who underperform in reading and other aspects of education tend to belong to immigrant ethnic minority groups who are in the process of being assimilated by the dominant majority, and not those who belong to majority language groups, irrespective of the medium of instruction."

Arturo Tosi came to Bedford with a four-year EEC project grant to look at "Mother Tongue and Culture Teaching" in the particular context of immigration from southern Italy to the Bedfordshire brick industry, which had been abandoned in the local labour market because of the low pay and arduous working conditions. These people spoke in dialects regarded as barbaric by every North Italian diplomatic or consular official, and for readers who enjoy the evolution and the permutations of language for their own sake, this is the most interesting of all these books, just because of the author's intense sympathy with these transplanted parents and their children.

He provides absorbing examples of the Italianization of English in the hybrid language they developed. But of course he supports the conclusion of Dr Skutnabb-Kangas that the educational problem is *semi-lingualism*, where the speaker can "function" in two languages but is not really proficient in either. The Bedford parents desperately want their children to speak "proper" Italian as well as "proper" English. The same aspiration is found in the older generation of all immigrant groups, but as teachers know, the school, in which they put their hopes, is not the only factor in language formation. Popular culture puts a high value on Creole-type modification of received grammar and pronunciation, as anyone can learn from the popularity of Reggae music. It is a hard task to develop that desirable linguistic flexibility that makes, for example, Anglo-Canadian children taught in French, adept in both languages and in the patois, or produced such excellence in the pupils of Ysgol Gylun.

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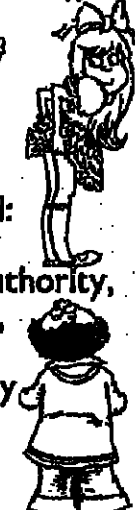
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BOOKS

All fire and air

Brian Morton on the origins of an unorthodox talent

Isak Dinesen: The Life of Karen Blixen. By Judith Thurman. Penguin £3.95. 0 14 006742 6.

For Karen Blixen, "hyggelig" summed up all she hated and despised about her native Denmark. The word suggests "homely", "cosy", "familiar"; its opposite, which she used just as often, "unhyggelig" became the touchstone for the kind of intense, pressured excitement she sought in her life and in her writing, a native version of Freud's *unheimlich*, the concept he introduced in his famous essay "The Uncanny".

Blixen's life became an exercise in peeling away comfortably socialized exterior to reveal the turmoil below. It was a Gothic enterprise and, in a specially localized sense, a Freudian one. Psychoanalysis had found fertile soil in Scandinavia: Ibsen, Strindberg, Blixen's fellow Danes Hans Anderson and Søren Kierkegaard all in some way anticipated the psychoanalytic dramas of inner and outer, guilt and repression, and the dependence of present on past.

Karen Blixen rejected the comforts of bourgeois existence. Born in 1885, she fell within a generation inspired or infected by Nietzsche's doctrines of individualism and ecstasy. The German philosopher had become known across Europe through the popularizations and proselytizing of a Danish critic, Georg Brandes, mention of whose very name brought sudden cold shivers to bourgeois dinner tables in Copenhagen or Elmhorn. (When Brandes paid a call on the young Karen Blixen, he was turned away and Karen not told.)

Unable to accept the drift into middle-class matronhood, Karen married a young aristocrat, Bror Blixen, actually the twin brother of the man she loved: Hans Blixen had ignored her advances. The couple moved to a coffee farm in Kenya, a setting that afforded Bror ample scope for his complex appetites. The story of their life there, or a version of it, became the material for Karen's best-known book, *Out of Africa*.

Her life, already blighted by her father's suicide, piled misery on misery. The coffee plants failed in the high, acid soil, flowering spectacularly



but not fruiting, an image of infertility that went deep. Bror's sexual tastes found ready occasion in the "white mischief" atmosphere of colonial Africa and, no less, through his feudal relationship to the Masai women of the estate. Karen's literary memory of him is idealized; he survives more convincingly in literature as Robert Wilson, Hemingway's prairie white hunter in "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber". The marriage broke up but Bror's influence remained in the all too tangible form of syphilis. Wilful as it can be, the disease hardly seemed to affect him and he married twice more; for Karen, it was insidious, capricious, ultimately catastrophic.

Characteristically, she accepted it as a mark of her exception. She may have known that her beloved father had been a sufferer and that this drew her back to him. It underlined - or so she felt - her "aristocratic" nature; she was to say, in a parallel that neatly confirms Freudian parallels, that disease was the price she had to pay for her art. In her writing, the small red sores of syphilis are the "seal" of all human potential.

Writing became her therapy. Through it she redeemed the loss of "normal" love. If Judith Thurman's biography is weighted to the first half



of the life, then this is because it was in those years that Blixen accumulated the experience and suffering that she was to work out and understand in the second, writing, half. More and more she lived vicariously, through her stories and by manipulating her disciples' lives, as in childhood she had manipulated her father's. She was 40 before she began to give literary shape to the fantasies she had concocted for her sisters and acted out for them in her puppet theatre. In a period marked by social realism, the stories drew on pantomime and *commedia dell'arte* archetypes rather than on social observation. They are comic and ironic but sinister, *unhyggelig*. Her critics found them airless and "irresponsible". Karen's brief flirtation with Nazi Germany (including an aborted audience with Hitler, who claimed to be a fan) gave way to a better recognition of the ills of her homeland to which she had returned after the failure of the farm. Her work with the Resistance in 1943 and 1944 was both brave and selfless.

In literary terms, though, she had turned her back on her country, on her, if not the past, almost none of the stories take place in the present; they are set in a stylized "period" reminiscent of Poe (her forerunner) or Angela Carter (whom she may have influenced).

enced). Typically, they identify sexuality and disease, desire and guilt in a way that owes little, if unconsciously, to Karen's illness and to native Scandinavian obsessions.

Writing in English was one more way of creating a new identity for herself. Names and naming were vital to her: born Karen, she was known as Tanne as a child. Tania to her white African friends, "Jerie" - she wrote - "pays attention" to the Masai who worshipped her, Baroness von Blixen-Finecke in marriage, "Oscola" in her first works, "Khamar", "Lord Byron", "Pellegriana", "Amiane", "Scheherazade" to disciples. In her last years, she was simply "the Baroness". The world knew her as she wrote, as "Isak Dinesen", a male forerunner and a reversion to her father's surname.

Her stories won her widespread admiration. After *Seven Gothic Tales*, her first book, published in 1934, there were *Anecdotes of Destiny*, *Winter's Tales* (one of many Shakespearean nods) and *Last Tales*. Like Borges after her, she became a perennial Nobel runner-up, perhaps the price of working in a small-scale medium. The "novel" *Ethengard* was a revised and padded story. The unfinished *Albion-dogani* was no more than an interwoven collection of tales (hence "Scheherazade"). *The Angelic Avenger*, was pseudonymous pastiche, her *Northanger Abbey*. Only the (mostly, dishonestly) autobiographical *Out of Africa* stands as a completely satisfactory full-length work.

Karen Blixen died of extreme emaciation at the age of 77 in September 1962. Her form of syphilis and her obsessive dieting reduced her frame to skeletal proportions. Yet anyone who saw her commented on her elegance and her extraordinary sibilant beauty. Photographers became obsessed with her lined face and always heavily kohled eyes. Alongside Marilyn Monroe, whom she met in 1959, and their hostess, the aging novelist Carson McCullers, Blixen/Dinesen looked like the representative of another gender, no less beautiful but utterly alien. She treated her body as an aspect of her art. In the end she almost managed to ravish herself out of existence, to become like Ariel or Cleopatra, all fire and air.

Fervent dissent

Radical Earnestness: English Social Theory 1880-1980. By Fred Inglis. Martin Robertson £5.95. 0 85520 401 X.

With the demise of F.R. Leavis's influence, "radical earnestness" is increasingly uncharacteristic of English, at least as taught in university and polytechnic departments, which are busy trying to join in the more playful subversiveness of some recent European and American critics. Social theory has, almost by definition, tended to preclude individual initiative. Fred Inglis, a reader in education at Bristol University, has set himself an awkward task: to invest literary and sociological discourse with a power of fervent dissent which the one has lost and which the other seems never to have had.

Inglis seeks to locate specific writers. From William Morris and T.H. Green to Raymond Williams and E.P. Thompson, in their specific relation to an ideology and a world (that of our past, albeit recent), and to recover their meaning in terms appropriate to our present and future. The thinker he chooses are united by their own historicism, by their conscious intervention in tradition.

The challenge of "an English hermenutics" is perhaps greater in sociology than to Eng. Lit. Social studies have never been able to rest quite secure in the positivism of their beginnings, and we may note an increasing attempt to place social structure in the context of individual being, time and purpose; perhaps the most striking summation of this attempt has been the work of Anthony Giddens.

The fact that Fred Inglis has been anticipated partly by Giddens does not explain the indifference which greeted his book when it appeared in hardback two years ago. Other reasons suggest themselves: apart from the unfortunate title, there is the unfashionable deference to Leavis and, beyond that, a general tendency to hagiology. The "heroic endeavour" is precisely Ingles's concern, and he is particularly effective at defending individual talent - Leavis's, an Orwell's, a Thompson's - from chic variations on the impersonality theme.

Laurence Coupe

French favourites

Montaigne: Essais. By John Holyoake. £2.25. 0 7293 0165 6.

Pascal: Pensées. By John Cruickshank. £2.00. 0154 0. Cyrano de Bergerac: L'Autre Monde. By Haydn Mason. £2.25. 0173 7. Madame de Lafayette: La Princesse de Clèves. By J.W. Scott. £2.00. 0157 5. Rousseau: Emile. By Peter J. Mack. £2.00. 0166 4. Musset: Lorenzaccio. By Ceri Crossley. £2.00. 0164 8. Zola: La Terre. By Ronnie Butler. £2.25. 0180 X. Anouilh: L'Alouette and Pauvre Bitos. By S. Beynon John. £2.25. 0169 9. Grant and Cutler.

The object of this series of "critical guides to French texts" is primarily utilitarian: to select a limited number of major works likely to be studied by A-level candidates and first or second-year undergraduates, commission experts in the field to write the kind of book that will enable students to expand what they will have heard in lectures or been taught in the classroom, and publish as cheaply as possible to persuade them to buy. For the series to pay its way, only such works should figure as are likely to appear on school or university syllabuses. With this a dozen excellent French honours candidates. The general rule in the series, which is that quotations should be given in the original, might have been dispensed with here for that reason.

Nineteenth-century drama is represented by the one play that no theatre

manager would tackle during Musset's lifetime, for reasons that Ceri Crossley does not fully explore: the "technical resources at the disposal of the director" were certainly, by the mid-century, adequate for the production of plays demanding frequent scene changes. Ronnie Butler's choice of *La Terre* to represent Zola's productive output is an interesting one: since Guy Robert's massive evaluation over thirty years ago, hardly anything of real substance has appeared on this novel.

Finally, there is the curiously ambivalent "critical guide" to the two Anouilh plays that currently figure most often as prescribed reading in sixth forms. One cannot help feeling that Beynon John has his doubts about Anouilh: his theatre is "desolate", his vision of the world "bleak" or "caricatural". At best he is a "brilliant entertainer".

Ideally, a "critical guide" should avoid being dogmatic and instead aim at helping the reader, however immature, to reach his own conclusions about a text. It should be informative, provided all the information offered is strictly relevant; neutral in stance, yet not giving an impression of Olympian detachment; it should be, as Holyoake says so well of Montaigne, "not so much concerned with asserting the truth as exploring all the possibilities". In a greater or lesser degree, it can be said that this series is achieving these modest but important aims.

F W J Hemmings

Life after O level

Tremplin. By Kim Eyre and Geoff Tait. University Tutorial Press £3.20. 0 7231 0865 X.

Anyone who has used *Le Vif du Sujet* by Kim Eyre will surely welcome the arrival of his second publication *Tremplin*, co-authored with Geoff Tait. If *Le Vif* "took care" of the second year of sixth form, then *Tremplin* is just what teachers need to get pupils over that difficult transition period between O and A level work.

As with *Le Vif*, *Tremplin* is based on the three-stage language methodology: working within the text; working around the text; and working away from the text. It is an approach that has been used designed to help a multitude of linguistic exercises: substitution, rephrasing, summarising, etc. This time, however, the authors allow themselves much more flexibility. Rather than stick rigidly to this model, they expand its application. There are ten chapters, each divided into four units: the first of information gathering/language manipulation exercises users of *Le Vif* will be familiar with; the fourth attempts to assimilate and apply the material in more independent, creative activities, eg letter writing, debate, essays, etc. Each unit concentrates on specific grammar points, although some effort is made to integrate language content and form within each chapter. The grammatical content is really a thorough revision of the O level syllabus - tenses, key conjunctions, etc - and ends with the subjunctive.

The texts are authentic and topical, and make good use of advertisements, comic strips, timetables, etc. The material is also less abstract/philosophical than *Le Vif*, which makes it more palatable. Themes include "la publicité", "la femme", "l'espace", so it should appeal to those currently teaching on "non-literary" syllabuses. As usual with this type of publication however, there is an absence of any factual information on France. The book includes texts for dictation and listening comprehension. Indeed it might be regretted that the latter are not available on tape, and integrated more fully into the chapters.

Michael Grenfell

How things work

Technology Made Simple. By D. McCloy. Heinemann £3.95. 0 434 98596 1.

The relationships of science, technology and society are complex enough to provide eternal enjoyment for polemicists. Professor McCloy is not led astray by semantics, moralising or interferences. He believes that technology (defined as the systematic application of scientific or other organized knowledge to practical tasks) is an essential part of any balanced education. This interpretation of the fundamental features of the sciences and their usage has therefore been written to serve a variety of readers. They include OCE and CSE classes, technical college students and "the educated layman".

Mathematical demands on these readers are, as a matter of policy, limited. There are, however, few concessions to those whose literacy is not of a high order. A good understanding of language, a sturdy vocabulary and an ability to grasp novel ideas, are

necessary to reap full benefit from the text.

The possible rewards from this approach are, however, extremely high. In about 350 closely packed pages, Professor McCloy ranges from elementary mechanics (levers, pulleys and the like) to the computer and space shuttles. Physics, human biology, metallurgy, electronics, robotics, industrial revolutions, environmental control - the list of major topics elucidated and correlated is remarkable. The whole joins an outstandingly successful series, now under the aegis of a different publisher. Whether the gamut of technology can really be made simple is problematical. But we now have a reasoned introduction which encourages, in the author's words, "an awareness of the importance of technology and an ability to make intelligent comment on technological issues". The bibliography, and the index, deserve a commendatory mention also.

W. Kellaway



Tom Kitten is dressed for visitors and, later, Mr Drake Puddle-Duck investigates his discarded garments. *The Complete Adventures of Tom Kitten and His Friends* by Beatrix Potter (Warne £5.95) are published in one large-format volume to delight yet another generation.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Leaf Magic and five other favourites.

By Margaret Malby. Illustrated by Margaret Chalmers. Dent £4.95. 0 460 06151 8. Let's Have A Story. Compiled by Nerys Hughes. Illustrated by David Arthur. Hutchinson £4.95. 0 09 156770 X. Tales To Tell. By Harold Jones. Illustrated by the author.

Julia MacRae Books £5.95. 086203 9. Tilly Mint Tales. By Bertie Doherty. Illustrated by Thomas Lambert. Methuen Children's Books £3.95. 0416 48220 1. Hardy Gurdy: an anthology of stories and poems. By Pamela Oldfield. Illustrated by Linda Birch. Blackie £5.95. 0 216 91644 5. A Book of Magic Horses. By Ruth Manning-Sanders. Drawings by Robin Jacques. Methuen Children's Books £5.95. 0 416 28070 6.

The transmogrification of the traditional wicked stepmother into charming and understanding Mum is the theme of one of Margaret Malby's stories - a useful antidote, perhaps, in a period of step-parent glut. Story-tellers, understandably, must often feel qualms about presenting the figure of the stepmother as invariably nasty. Nevertheless we should, maybe, be wary of diluting the powerful image of these recurring avatars of evil - the very meat and fire of folk and fairy lore. Mrs Malby opens her collection, *Leaf Magic*, with a striking tale, sustained by the vividly memorable image of a running boy pursued by a frolicking autumn leaf. Mostly she injects just the right dose of whimsy but it does sometimes get the better of her.

Nerys Hughes's *Let's Have A Story* is a friendly jangle of tales told by the compiler to her five-year-old daughter and tightly recommended by her as an experience to be shared between reader and listener. The collection ranges from Kipling's "How the Camel Got its Hump" - a concise classic that bears frequent re-reading, "The Three Bears", retold by Ruth Ainsworth, Alf Proysen's "Little Old Mrs. Pepperpot" to a couple of refreshingly original contributions by Richard Hughes. Some readers may look askance at the simplified version of Oscar Wilde's "The Selfish Giant" but generally this

Numbers up

Theory and Applications of Mathematics for Elementary School Teachers. By J. Hershle. Wiley £19.65. 0 471 09637 7.

This is an American course for pre-service teachers. A reasonable background of mathematics is assumed, so that the guidance concentrates on procedures and presentation in class of standard middle-school topics. A preface emphasises that the curriculum is not static and that teachers must accept inevitable changes. In particular, there is the ever more dominant presence of the calculator and the computer. Teachers are recommended to be familiar with these devices and feel comfortable with them.

The message is reinforced by sections on introducing microcomputers in the schools, and on teaching mathematics at various stages with microcomputers. Against this background there is an earnest (even at times ponderous) recapitulation of number-theory, algorithms, functionality and basic geometry. Chapters on probability and statistics are realistic. The whole constitutes a useful reference-work and found of ideas for teachers in training or just starting on a career.

Reforming

The Correspondence of Jeremy Bentham, Volume 6. Edited by J.R. Dinwiddy. Oxford University Press £40.00. 0 19 822613 6.

The collected edition of Bentham's works pursues its stately way with this volume of almost 500 pages covering a mere three years of his correspondence, 1798 to 1801. This was the time when he was at his busiest in attempt-

ing to win support for his invention of the Panopticon or model penitentiary. At the very end of the period, war between Britain and France was coming to an end, and Bentham's faithful friend Etienne Dumont was preparing a French edition of his thoughts on legislation. Other reforming efforts of these years have to do with the naval dockyards and the organization of policing in London, but the years covered mark the beginning of Bentham's distrust of office holders and his long campaign against what he saw as "misrule" and political corruption.

Colin Ward

Humanist hit and miss

Renaissance Man. By Agnes Heller. Routledge and Kegan Paul £9.95. 0 7102 0387 X.

English Humanism: Wyatt to Cowley. Edited by Joanna Marjole. Croom Helm £9.95. 0 7099 2067 9. Thomas More. By Richard Marius. Dent £16.95. 0 460 04637 3.

The "Renaissance" and "humanism" are two of the muddiest concepts of intellectual history, which in the best of all possible academic worlds we would do well to forget. Both have become words which, as much as "classical" or "romantic", confuse more than they clarify, packaging together a diversity of individuals, traditions, ideas, and works of art into a spurious but all too convenient unity.

Agnes Heller's *Renaissance Man* is an old-fashioned Marxist attempt to perpetuate some sort of single coherent picture of the ideology of late fifteenth to early seventeenth century Europe, by falling back on the crudest historical generalizations, such as "the disintegration of feudalism" and "the rise of the bourgeoisie". For all her inexorable logic, breadth of reading, and unrelenting earnestness, Heller essentially wants to reduce her material to its lowest common denominator: she has no feeling for the subtleties, details, and ironies of Renaissance art and writing. The effect is at once dense and vacuous, full of "correct" terminology, but stunningly unspecific - in over 450 pages she does not, for instance, so much as mention the invention of printing or its significance.

Joanna Marjole's anthology, however, in its far more modest compass, does much to elucidate one particular line of Renaissance thought



A sketch of Thomas More by Holbein

- the influence of Erasmus on English men of letters, and the humanist interest in a system of education which would treat the classics as vivid, relevant, and ethical, rather than as fodder for scholastic pedantry.

The humanist emphasis on style, clarity, and wit is an attractive one, and to most people it is exemplified by the figure of Thomas More (as portrayed by Paul Scofield in the film of Bolt's *A Man for All Seasons*).

Richard Marius' new biography of More, the first for half a century, sets out to dissolve some of the glowing patina that has attached itself to Henry VIII's ill-fated Chancellor. According to Marius, the dynamic of More's psyche was not a serene and humane wisdom, but a fight between his ordinary fleshly and sexual appetites (which prevented him from taking holy orders) and the pious knowledge that he ought to have been spiritually capable of a total monastic renunciation.

More than a touch of the monumental

ern ring, but Marius is a good enough historian not to get bogged down in fanciful speculation. His Thomas More comes across strongly as a bitter and passionate man, every inch the dramatist of the Reformation (of which there is much simple and unapologetic exposition) against his will. He may have been sharp-witted and courageous, but he could also be, in Marius' words "heavy-handed and puritanical". He lacked his friend Erasmus' poised tolerance, and his persecution of heresy was "utterly single-minded and not mitigated by any flash of mercy". *Utopia*, Marius points out, reveals an unpleasantly authoritarian streak in his thinking. What is interesting finally is that such an unpenitential man can remain such a sympathetic one. To the sixteenth century, he was "the most eminent martyr of the old faith", while the Victorians idealized him as an impeccable liberal. A biography as good as this one - uncluttered, brightly written, yet scrupulous in its use of sources - brings a complex man out of a romantic legend and puts him squarely in the clear light of history.

Rupert Christiansen

Mann-made

Golo Mann's *The History of Germany Since 1789*, long accepted as the classic work in its genre, has now been reissued by Chatto and Windus at £15.00. Professor Mann covers the whole range of intellectual development throughout this period, dealing with poets and novelists as well as with politicians and generals: history and more than a touch of the monumental

New Books from FALMER PRESS

Maladjusted Schooling: Deviance, Social Control and Individuality in Secondary Schooling. John Shostak.

This book identifies the main theories of social control, deviance and individuality and illustrates the relationships between them. November 1984. 226pp. £13.95 hard. £7.50 soft.

Pupil Power: Deviance and Gender in School. Lynn Davies.

The aim of this book is not only to provide a more comprehensive explanation of pupil deviance but also to draw inferences for action. July 1984. 286pp. £14.95 hard. £8.50 soft.

Comprehensive Schooling: A Reader. Edited by Stephen Ball.

The book consists of a series of case studies of comprehensive schools, each addressing a particular current issue or problem. September 1984. 304pp. £16.95 hard. £9.45 soft.

Books may be ordered from your local bookseller or direct from the publisher: Falmer Press, Rankine Road, Basingstoke, Hants RG24 0PR. Telephone (0256) 488011.

THE GROWING EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHER

RESOURCES

Scientific discoveries

John A Barker reports on some of the equipment exhibited at last week's Association for Science Education conference

Keele University was the venue for the annual meeting of the Association for Science Education this year. Over 3,000 science teachers, the largest number ever, attended from this country and abroad. As usual, the manufacturers' exhibition was one of the important events of the meeting.

It is significant that the input of biotechnology materials that began last year has continued. The two major firms introduced new items. Griffin and George showed, first, an Introductory Enzyme Demonstration Kit (ZPK-356-T, £19.50), which enables investigations to be made into the action of five different enzymes. The difference between this kit and some previous ones is that technological aspects are highlighted. Thus a protease is used to break down gelatin impregnated with carbon particles and the process of enzyme action is followed by observing the darkening of the solution as the particles escape from the gelatin.

The effect of soap powder on similarly treated gelatin provides a model for comparing biological and non-biological detergents. Another useful investigation is into the effect of invertase, on sugar syrups wrapped in cling film - the sucrose is broken down to monosaccharide and liquefies, a method of getting sweets with liquid centres. A pectinase, amylase and a cellulase are the other enzymes in the kit.

The second kit is the Enzyme Immobilization Set (ZEA-222-R, £12.83), which enables students to prepare a pelleted enzyme preparation and pelleted whole yeast cells. The effect of physical and chemical factors on such materials can then be investi-

gated. Again technological aspects are very much to the fore. Finally, Genetic Transfer (ZEA-236-I, £16.90) is a particularly innovative kit. This is a bacterium, *agrobacterium rhizogenes*, an organism which is able to introduce a plasmid containing DNA into plant cells. The result is to change both the genotype and phenotype of the cell. Slices of ordinary carrot can be used as the host tissue. The result is that the dividing cells of the carrot cambium develop into hair-like growths. The use of *agrobacterium* is interesting because it is not only a plant pathogen of economic importance but also an important organism in current genetic research.

Turning to biotechnological materials from Philip Harris Biological, it is interesting that they also have a kit which uses *agrobacterium*, the Plant Tumour Kit (M810957, price £16.95). However, it is a different species - *A. tumefaciens*. This pathogen produces "crown gall" in a range of plants including *rubus*, grape vine, and nut-bearing trees. Again, the bacterium transfers DNA via plasmid which results in gall production.

However, in these investigations young seedlings of sunflower are used as the host plant. This Plant Pathology Kit (M819008, £15.50) uses a fungus *monilia (sclerotinia) fructigena*, a parasitic on apple or pear fruits. Students can infect, say, an apple and note that disease results. From the diseased fruit the same organism is isolated and used to re-infect another apple. Thus this kit can be used to demonstrate Koch's postulates, one of the corner-stones of the microbiology of pathogens. The Antibodies in Saliva Kit

(M866059, £14.50) uses immunodiffusion to identify the naturally occurring immunoglobulin A in saliva. The work can be followed up by looking for variation in the amount of the globulin related to a current or recent upper respiratory tract infection. The Harris Gene Kit (M891017, £28.95) has been up-dated to enable students to perform simulations of genetic engineering.

Turning away from kits, Enzymes (M859959, £12.50) is a book of overhead projector transparencies covering a wide range of enzymes and their industrial applications at a remarkably low price. Finally, in this area they also market the *New Scientist* videotape, *The Bio-Boggyshell*, in VHS or Beta format at £29.95.

For observing the organisms themselves, there are some new microscopes. Eagle Scientific Limited, a comparative newcomer to the exhibition, were showing two sturdy constructed traditional models of school microscopes. Both come with a well-constructed wooden case, two eye pieces 10X and 15X and two objectives 10X and 45X. The B25 (£126) possesses a disc diaphragm, but for only £10 extra the B27 gives you an iris diaphragm.

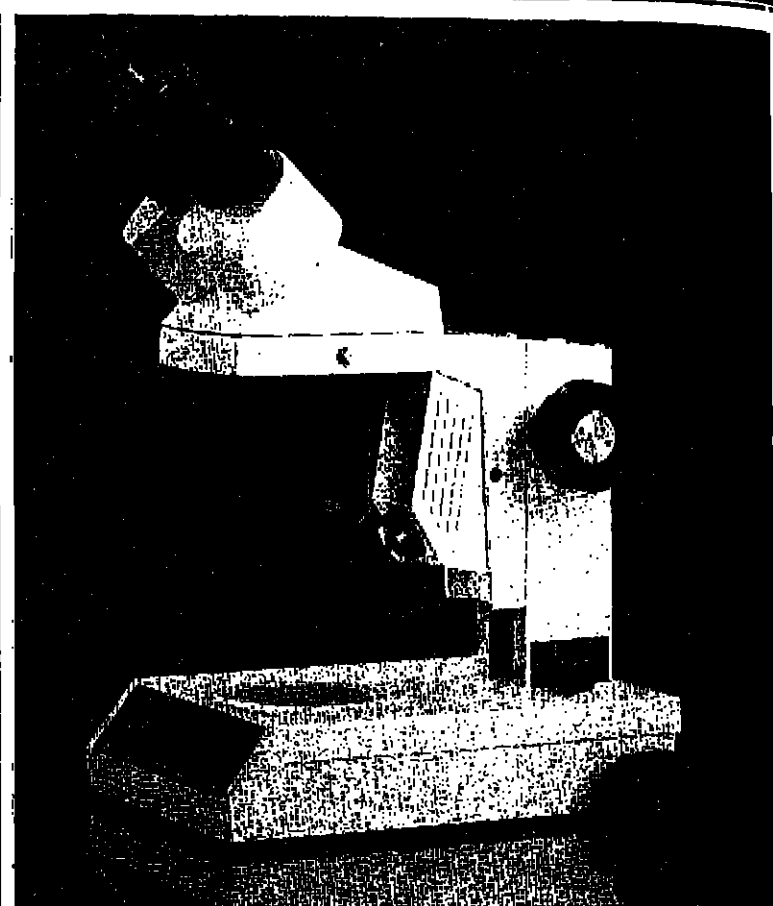
Our old friends Pyser Ltd exhibited the Swift Field Microscope (PM31, £179). This is one of the small number of microscopes using the inverted design with the objectives beneath instead of above the stage. It is very compact, approximately 140mm long, 40mm wide and 110mm high, with a wide-field eye piece and 4X, 10X and 40X objectives. A stout case is provided, and an optional battery-operated illuminator (£30.70).

One of the newer additions to the M3200 DIN series of microscopes is the M1005-D. Although one of the most expensive instruments at £910, it provides something that few other microscopes can offer. Within a couple of seconds you get three different types of illumination: phase contrast, bright field and dark ground.

Some of the new items on the Irwin-Desman stand included a very large magnifier at a very low price (RA 3079, £22.35). This possesses built-in illumination, provided by a 60 watt circular fluorescent tube. It is fixed to the bench by a G-clamp and has a spring-balanced arm that can be adjusted to a height of 75cm above the bench top. Also a new stereomicroscope (RA 3100, £271.65) with 10X and 20X magnification and an adjustable attached illuminator. An additional base (RA 3101, £36.15) for transmitted light is also available.

There was a neat electronic clinical thermometer (RA3107, £8.05) which would eliminate the danger of breaking a thermometer and spilling mercury, and a fold-up compact overhead projector (RA 3172, £201.15).

Instrumentation Software Ltd are marketing an extension Graphics Eprom (ISL-3, £25) which enables a Vela to take inputs from up to four different sensors, such as ones measuring light intensity on temperature at time intervals ranging from five seconds or one minute to 999 minutes. The capacity of the device is 1,000 readings per channel. By attaching an



inexpensive printer, microcomputer, or chart recorder, the data can be displayed as collected or held for retrieval later.

Turning back to Philip Harris Biological, there are a couple of interesting items for human physiology. A vision disc (B733801, £11.37) which looks like an outrageous Ascot hat and is held on the head, is used to measure, very effectively, a subject's field of view. There is also a strip thermometer (B734702, £1.97), a liquid crystal thermometer ranging from 20° to 40°C, which can be used to measure quickly and easily the surface temperature of different parts of the body.

On the instrumentation side is a novel egg incubator, Polyhatch Automatic (B521007, £119.88), an attractive looking device which possesses one facility that most incubators do not. It incorporates an automatic egg turning system, which means that once set up, it requires little attention. Further, it is claimed that the hatching rate is higher and more synchronized. It will hold 42 standard eggs, but is adjustable for different sizes.

A range of electronic sensors is now available, which enable quantitative environmental measurements to be taken, using microcomputers and multi-function instruments such as Vela. The sensors are of a uniform design in an attractive deep mauve-blue colour. They include humidity (C676953, £72.27), oxygen (C677003, £39.73), pressure (C677908, £89.95) and light (C677106, £34.93).

Some new models also appeared: a magnificent molar tooth (M752856, £52.30) about 260mm high, on which you can replace inserts in the crown to show the development of dental caries; and a mini-torso (M750604, £128) just 5.10mm high and cheaper, but otherwise similar to the full-sized version.

Both Philip Harris and Griffin and George demonstrated the by now famous Fisher-Miller paper skeleton, at around £28, and it doubtless gained many converts. Griffin also had two other models, one of a lung lobule (ZKA-661-X, £24), which shows a

section of the lungs in the vicinity of the alveoli, and, for those expert in such things, a cow udder model (ZKA-902-B, £56), designed for students of rural science, agricultural and veterinary courses.

Finally, it's sometimes the smallest things that catch your eye - from Griffin's stand the "35-alive micro-observation cell" (YSH-250-D, £14 for 6). This is a Norwegian product that can replace the conventional glass cavity slide and cover-slip. It consists of a transparent piece of plastic 50mm by 50mm. There is a circular rim in it forming a well with a tightly-fitting lid. The base is placed on a flat surface, the well filled with water and the organism wish to observe added and the lid placed in position.

The device will get into most standard slide projectors so that the organism can be demonstrated to the whole class. The comprehensive notes suggest further work, investigating the behaviour of protists, such as *paramecium* to an electric current, or, as it is autoclavable, the growth of slime moulds under sterile conditions. It is a device that teachers should find very interesting and well worth playing around with.

Firms mentioned
Eagle Scientific Ltd, Unit 5, Eldon Road, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 9JF
Griffin and George Ltd, 285 Belling Road, Wembley HA10 1JH
Instrumentation Software Ltd, 7 Gledhow Wood Avenue, Leeds LS8 1RW
Irwin-Desman Ltd, 294 Purley Way, Croydon CR9 4QL
Philip Harris Biological Ltd, Oldmixon, Weston-super-Mare, Avon BS24 9BJ
Pyser Ltd, Fircroft Way, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 6HA.

Next week

Bob Fairbrother reports on the physical science apparatus at the ASE conference

cassettes and booklets can be obtained for £75.50 from Longman ELT, Longman Group Ltd, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE.

"Bank on Your English" is an elementary course for bank employees, consisting of one cassette of dialogues and listening exercises plus textbook. Practice is provided in grammar, listening comprehension and note-taking, reading comprehension and writing, with the emphasis throughout on the development of spoken English through role play. Areas of study include current and deposit accounts, travellers' cheques, foreign exchange transfers, loans, credit cards and statements.

"Bank on Your English" is available (book £2.95; cassette £6.60) from Pergamon Press Ltd, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 9BW.

RESOURCES

John A Barker reviews aids for biology

On bats



QMC Mini Bat Detector
Price £66.00
QMC Instruments Ltd, 229 Mile End Road, London E1 4AA.

This device is housed in a strong small case measuring approximately 130mm x 75mm x 35mm. By means of a loop it can be easily carried on the wrist, it weighs only 230g. With the instrument is supplied a clip-on horn for direction finding and increased sensitivity and an earplug. It is powered by two AA batteries.

The Bat Detector is rated to operate between 10kHz to 160kHz and works up to a range of around 50 meters. The ultra sound emitted by many animals from insects to small rodents and bats can be picked up and detected by this instrument. Constant or slowly changing frequencies produce an audible tone from the instrument, while rapid frequency changes or rapid pulses give a series of short clicks or buzzes.

The instrument can be set to a specific frequency and the volume adjusted by a control. Different species of bat produce different optima of ultra sound. Thus, for example, the instructions quote the Lesser Horseshoe as producing cheeps at 105-15kHz compared with clicks at

45-50kHz given by bats such as Beekstein's bat and Natterer's bat. By connecting a lead from the output socket to a tape recorder a permanent record can be made.

The machine has been used on field courses with students ranging from 11 years old to postgraduate student teachers with great success. It certainly makes the dimly seen swift-flying mammal come very much to life, and it provides considerable excitement and motivation to find out more about these creatures.

In the laboratory we have found it useful to investigate the ultra sounds produced by young rodents such as mice, when they communicate with their mother. It enables students to understand much more of the sensory repertoire of the animals around us.

In action the machine performed well. The only problem, and it was a minor one, was that the clip of the clip-on horn was not a very positive one and unless held in position it might fall off and be lost in the dark, but this aspect may have been improved recently.

Although not a cheap device it certainly provides much valuable information and I personally highly rate its value.

Focus on Bats

(AVP 080)
Set of 40 plastic mounted 35mm colour slides with notes and a booklet price £7.95
Also available as a full frame filmstrip price £3.95.
Tape cassette commentary price £3 (all prices plus VAT)
International Centre for Conservation Education, Greenfield House, Gulling Power, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL54 5TZ.

This is another recent production from ICCCE. The British fauna includes only 15 species of bat and some of these are now very rare in the UK. The set introduces the animal and describes its characteristics. Then the two horseshoe bats and nine species of Vesper bats are illustrated.

The factors essential for the survival of the bat colony are discussed: suitable roosting sites, funding areas and hibernation sites, etc.

The use of insecticides, destruction or disturbance of roosts and vandalism are all important factors that have contributed to a decline in the bat population of this country. For exam-

ple, the area of the country in which the greater horseshoe bat is found has been reduced by more than 50 per cent since 1880.

Houses are important to bats for roosting sites - often used for only a few weeks in summer, and its interesting to note that they prefer clean draught-free buildings - 47 per cent of colonies were found in houses less than 25 years old.

The final section looks at ways in which we can conserve our native bats and the progress through legislation and research that is being made towards this end.

The tape commentary, which is also printed in the notes, is interesting as it makes use of a bat detector which converts the very high-pitched noise that bats make into a sound we can hear.

As each species makes a characteristic sound it can help in the identification of the bats in an area.

Again the photographs are of excellent quality and contain more beautiful shots of bats in flight. The Natural Conservancy Council's booklet *Focus on Bats*, their *Conservation and the Law* is also included, which could prove useful.

Reptiles

THE TIMES
Educational Supplement

PHOTO
WORLD
'85



Introducing British Reptiles (AVP075)
Set of 40 plastic mounted 35mm colour slides with notes and a leaflet. Price £7.95.

Also available as a full frame filmstrip, price £3.95, and tape cassette with commentary, £3.00. (All prices plus VAT)
International Centre for Conservation Education.

This is a recent production from ICCCE, the organization previously known as the WWF/TUNC International Education Project. It is also a companion set to one on British amphibians reviewed in *The TES* March 30, 1984. It begins with a few slides to illustrate the long history of reptiles; then the types and distributions of the six British species are described and their common characteristics identified.

Each reptile is then illustrated in turn, a number of slides being used to show the particular features of the animal. The last 11 slides are concerned with conservation. The numbers of all six species of British reptiles have declined very considerably over the last 30 or so years. The reasons for this are illustrated and discussed in the notes. The notes contain a complete commentary together with black and white photographs of the slides, and the set contains a leaflet produced by the British Herpetological Society entitled "Being Kind to Snakes". All in all this is a good introduction to our native reptile fauna and should do much to dispel people's fear of snakes.

Enzymes at Work. A "flitran" book of 17 sets of OHP transparency foils (ref M859959) Price £12.50.
Produced by Novo Industry A/S, Denmark and available from Philip Harris Biological Ltd, Oldmixon, Weston-super-Mare, Avon BS24 9BJ.

This transparency book contains 17 sets of foils with up to four foils per set. The first set on "What is an enzyme?" is followed by four others on the basic biological knowledge of enzymes. The final 12 study the applications of enzymes in a variety of fields. First the benefits of using enzymes are established and then their use in different industries is illustrated.

As is usual with flitran books, the transparency can be used on the projector while the corresponding notes are available to be scanned at its side. The notes are concise and clear.

The set is very reasonably priced and provides a useful overview of the value of enzymes. In addition purchasers can get a free copy of a 38-page colour booklet *Enzymes at Work*, also produced by Novo, which provides excellent, useful background information. Thoroughly recommended. *Photoworld '85* (AVP 080) £7.95.

Win a photographic kit for your school in The Times Educational Supplement Schools Photography Project

EVERY ENTRY WINS A ROLL OF KONICA SR FILM AND A PACKAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO:

Enter a photographic class/school project - using stills, cine, slides, tape-slide or any combination of these which portrays school life. The project should be suitable for display in the reception of a local library or building society and should communicate the activities of the school to its local community.

There is no limit to the size or format of the presentation or the number of entries per school. However, the judges will take into account evidence of team effort, originality and care of presentation, age, and the equipment and facilities available to schools.

Age Categories

- 1) Classes with majority of students under 12 on 30 August 1985
- 2) Classes with majority of students under 15 on 30 August 1985.
- 3) Classes with majority of students under 19 on 30 August 1985.

PRIZES

The winner in each category will receive for the school a Pentax K1000 SLR camera and a Durst Darkroom Kit (containing everything needed to set up a darkroom). A representative from the winning school will be taken on a Durst one day darkroom training session and will visit *Photoworld '85*, Britain's largest photographic and video exhibition, at Olympia in April.

In addition, 7 Durst Darkroom Kits, 7 Durst one day training courses, and £150 of Ilford FP4 film and Multigrade paper and chemistry will be awarded to runners-up.

AWARDS CEREMONY

The winning entries will be on display at *Photoworld '85* and a representative will be invited to attend a prize-giving ceremony at Olympia during the exhibition, 26-30 April 1985.

The Rules

1. The last date for entries is March 31, 1985
2. Entries should be sent to: The Times Educational Supplement Photography Project, Chambers Cox & Co Ltd, 7/8 Rathbone Place, London W1P 1DE
3. Every entry must have the following details attached: name of school; class; class teacher; school address and telephone number; out-of-term telephone number; number of participants; equipment used.
4. Receipt of entries will not be acknowledged, and entries cannot be returned unless accompanied by adequate stamps and packaging.
5. The decision of the judges is final.
6. No correspondence can be entered into.
7. All entries become the copyright of the organisers of the competition, Times Newspapers Ltd and Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.

The Judges

John Collins, representing Britain's Photographic Industry; Stuart MacLure, Editor *The Times Educational Supplement*; Colin Ford, Keeper, National Museum of Photography; Frank Hawkins, H.M. Inspector (Photography); Michael Langford, Fellow & Senior Tutor, Royal College of Art; Robert Leggett, Chairman, Royal Photographic Society Education Committee; Bob Tracy, Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd.

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Non profit making charity. (0114)

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Brochure: Tannall Centre, Tannall, Llanfyllf, Caernarfon, Gwynedd LL54 6RR. Tel: 0286 881724. (008)

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Cadarn Trail Riding Farm, Vallader, Three Cocks, Brecon, Pembro. (0179)

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0178

notes

HISTORY OF BRISTOL
Children and adults in the Avon area wishing to look into the history of Bristol, will welcome the product of some extensive research by children's librarian Margaret Anne Hewlett.

Mrs Hewlett has compiled two massive looseleaf binders, the first filled with statistical facts and maps of Bristol and chapters including places of interest, people and ships; the second containing small booklets and publications from the Anti-Slavery Trade Movement to the Theatre Royal.

Anyone wishing to consult 'A History of Bristol' can refer to the majority of

branch libraries in Avon.

BUSINESS ENGLISH
Two new business English courses have recently been released on cassette.

"Success Story" is a series for International business English, published by Longmans. Six cassettes and booklets attempt to cover key phrases and vocabulary for business situations and to improve grammar and develop accuracy in expressing numbers, currencies, dates and terminology. The



Computer business

In the following selection of videos on computers, Paul McGee looks at programmes for Computer Studies and Christine Tongue at programmes for Business Studies

Computers: The Inside Story
VHS £40; other formats and l.e.a. licences negotiable
Boulton-Hawker Films Ltd, Hadleigh, Ipswich IP7 5BG.
Controlling the Environment
VHS £29.95; Betamax £32.36; Phillips 2000 £34.08; U-matic £48.01.
Discounts for l.e.a.s.
TA Education Ltd, 281-283 Glossop Road, Sheffield S10 2HB.

Pupils or students learning about modern technology in CDT or Computer Studies have every reason to expect the technology to be used in the learning process. So far, the record of either computer or video-based products has not been impressive in allowing teachers in these areas to practise what they preach, and most demonstrate the primacy of the printed word.

Computers: The Inside Story aims to demystify the computer by explaining the steps by which a computer receives input, processes it, outputs a result, and by showing that decisions are the result of the way the machine is built and programmed. It uses some good graphics to show the workings of the central processing unit, and intersperses these with some formal tuition and dialogue between pupils. Like so many good American programmes it unobtrusively shows boys and girls of various races taking an active and equal part in the proceedings.

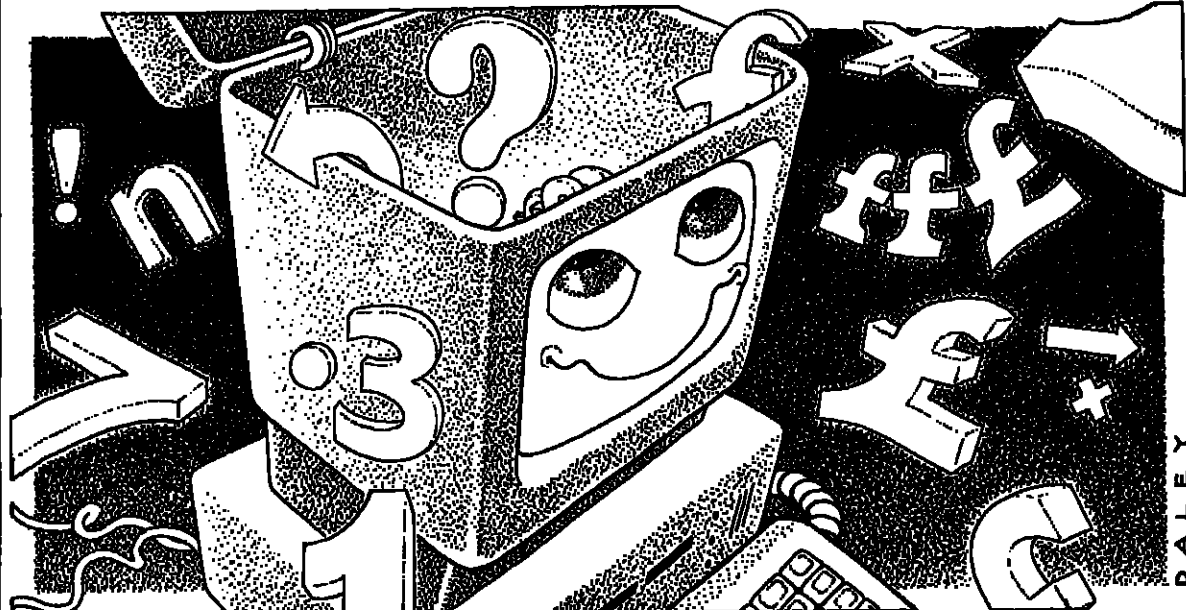
The internal workings cover data and program storage, bytes, program counter, instruction register and a data bus. Pupils for CSE or O level Computer Studies will find the omission of the accumulator puzzling and the lack of reference to the fetch-execute cycle unhelpful.

Teachers will not relish explaining what is meant by "the program counter is a device which calls up instructions one at a time" and it is hard to see how Ann's name, clearly shown as "Ann", is stored between bytes 83 and 99.

The good graphics contrast oddly with the use made of battery and bulb circuits to explain the comparator circuit. It is doubtful if this level of explanation clarifies anything about computer decision making, and it is likely to make it more mysterious.

Computers: The Inside Story has the merit that its 19 minutes seem very short. **Controlling the Environment** seems very much longer than 22 minutes, possibly because the same material is covered twice. This can be very boring for adults but may be effective in giving pupils a chance to concentrate on the common idea.

The environment to be controlled is a greenhouse growing tomatoes. The viewer is told how a commercial grower uses a computer system to control the acidity of the liquid plant food, the temperature, and the humidity. This is then repeated for a school greenhouse using a BBC Microcomputer to control



these as well as the light intensity. The second account puts the whole activity in the context of input/output, introduces the idea of transducers, analogue and digital data, and uses programming flowcharts well to show how inputs are used to output.

The overall impression given by the film is that control technology is a very trivial activity. The whole activity seems to lack the sophistication of a commercial data-processing activity or the vitality of computer graphics. Mystification also quickly sets in, eg a temperature of 17° C becomes a voltage of 0.85 which is digitized to 10493.

Compared with typical Computer Studies applications, there is no real discussion of the implications of applying the technology, and the uncritical acceptance of the benefits seems closer to the early sixties than to 1984.

The video comes as part of a teaching resource which includes teachers' notes and pupils' handouts. It is worth reading the background material before showing it as many of the points which are left vague on the video are dealt with in the text. The pupil handout masters are unlikely to be useful to the average mixed-target Computer Studies group and teachers would do well to cannibalize their text for more suitable material.

The material in **Controlling the Environment** could have been more appropriate to Computer Studies courses if greater care had been taken with pupil material. It is still worth buying, but it is probably best to be selective and to ignore the advice given in the notes to show the whole programme without a pause. **Computers: The Inside Story** is better entertained but too inaccurate and incomplete for 16+ Computer Studies. Neither attempts to do more than replace the teacher as expositor: roll on interactive video!

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The Automated Office £28.75
The Business Microcomputer £17.25
TV Choice, The Atelier, 27 Swinton Street, London WC1
Information Unlimited is available for hire (£17.25 per week) or sale (£69) from CFL Vision, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
Working Terms
Technology at Work £35 each
Riverfront Films, 2 Ridgmont, Ridge Road, London NW2
All available in VHS or Betamax

Anyone who has struggled through a computer manual knows how difficult it is to match new technology with the printed word. The computer is a visual medium - and video is therefore a natural way of demonstrating its practical application in business.

This is especially important for students on business studies courses, such as those from BTEC (Business and Technical Education Council), which are increasingly concerned with information technology.

One of the best of the very few videos available in this area is a very new one called **The Business Microcomputer**. And its newness is important, for the technology is changing so rapidly that the producers of course materials find it difficult to keep pace. Presented by the lugubrious BBC reporter Chris Serle, it includes five case studies set in typical office environments. A wide range of computer technology is demonstrated from the smallest portable computer up to the most sophisticated "multi-user" systems which allow four staff to jointly operate the same computer.

The video has a simple, clear style and concentrates on what you can actually do with the computers, rather

than explaining the intricacies of the technology. An important advantage is that it looks at a range of different equipment from different manufacturers enabling the viewer to discern the often very significant divergence of technological philosophy. It has a down-to-earth, debunking script which lifts it far above the breathless *Tomorrow's World* approach too often assumed by material in this area.

From the same stable, but with a wider brief, is **The Automated Office**. Presented by another experienced BBC linkman, William Woolford, it is an exploration of the way the most advanced technology will change the structure of office work.

The video is split into self-contained ten-minute segments dealing with topics such as office design and environment, new methods of electronic communication and the integration of office technology. There are useful interviews with experts in the field. One drawback is that this inevitably introduces a degree of technical jargon, into the proceedings, but the producers will supply transcripts and glossaries on request.

The Business Microcomputer and **The Automated Office** are two in an excellent series of television-programme standard videos looking at the practicalities of new technology. They are a world apart from *Information Unlimited*, the University of Strathclyde's naive and simplistic account of the benefits new technology can bring.

Embracing everything from innovations in publishing to advances in motor reading, *Information Unlimited* takes a very optimistic line on the new technology and avoids crucial problems such as the de-skilling of work and redundancies. It is also very general, but the producers do supply a more detailed book to accompany it. A far more pertinent and realistic

contribution is **Working Terms**, an absorbing account of how new technology was introduced into Thameside Council's typing pool and housing benefits department. It consists of well-conducted and revealing interviews with the management and staff involved and painstakingly uncovers the dramatic changes new technology can bring to people's lives.

Sponsored by NALGO, the video considers issues such as staff redeployment and retraining and explores the struggle between the council and its employees to reach agreement over the application of the new technology. One of the merits of **Working Terms** is its concentrated, single-example approach. One-off examples, however, cannot tell the whole story and without adequate back-up material may mislead. For a wider perspective on the introduction of new technology into the workplace, it's a good idea to look at **Technology At Work**.

Funded by the TUC, **Technology At Work** looks at the coming of computers to a wide range of organizations from the civil service to the supermarket, but one of the most interesting case studies it investigates is in the manufacturing sector. "We're never consulted on the speeds the machines should run," says a line worker at Metal Box. "They couldn't ever do that, because I don't think they'd make the machines they make if they thought of people."

The points the video makes are drawn from every corner of commerce and industry and inevitably run the risk of confusion, but, on the whole, important topics such as health and safety and the regrading of jobs are competently explained and illustrated.

For more information on these and other videos, contact the publishers.

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briefings radio & tv

For schools

JOB BANK
(Mon 9.15, Tues 11.40, BBC2)
A programme for 14 to 18-year-olds, showing the work available in 'Travel and Tourism'.

RADIO GEOGRAPHY 13-16
(Mon-Fri 00.30, VHF4)
NBS "Our Changing World" offers resource material on the USA and Canada.

START THE DAY
(Wed 9.35, Thurs 11.31, ITV)
A new series for use with live to seven-year-olds features a story which poses the week's question: "What makes me happy?"

THE MICRO AT WORK
(Wed 10.04, Thurs 11.31, ITV)
How do computers solve problems? 9 to 13-year-olds go on a series of "school trips" to see their practical application. "Sorting Things Out" visits the computer-controlled freight train marshalling yard near Hamburg.

SECONDARY ENGLISH 11-14
(Thursday 9.25, VHF4)
The unit "Introducing Shakespeare" continues with a new play by George Baker, "A Company of Actors".

MIDDLE ENGLISH
(Thurs 9.30, Fri 11.22, ITV)
"Greasy Luck" is a documentary for 9 to 12-year-olds on the history of whaling.

THE HISTORY TRAIL
(Thursday 11.05, BBC2)
"The Silver Buckle", a three-part serial for 9 to 12-year-olds is the story of a family forced to seek a new life on the tobacco plantations of Virginia.

COMMUNICATE!
(Friday 10.38, BBC2)
This series replacing "Everyday Science" aims to interest 14 to 16-year-olds in less common ways of communicating, beginning with a study of the language skills required by journalists.

GEOGRAPHY CASEBOOK
(Friday 11.22, BBC2)
New programmes for 13 to 16-year-olds show how a knowledge of geography can help in the understanding of current social and economic problems in Britain. Topics include farming, the mining industry and the redevelopment of the London docks area.

Continuing education

THE NEW PACIFIC
(Friday, January 18, 21.30 BBC2)
How are the once-scattered peoples of the Pacific coping with modern challenges to their traditional lifestyle? This new documentary series looks first at the way the revolution in all forms of communication has created an important position for Pacific Asia in world trade.

CRISIS IN EDUCATION
(Tuesday 20.30, Radio 4)
Ted Wragg examines some of the crises developing in the teaching profession, pinpointing the rise in the average age of teachers and the lack of promotion prospects.

Help Yourself: Biology
Human Physiology
BBC Radio 4 VHF
Monday-Wednesday, January 28-30
00.30 to 1.10 am (two programmes per transmission)
Three pupils' workbooks (one per transmission) at 25p each are available from the BBC on their Spring 1985 supplementary order form.

Every teacher knows that developing novel ways to motivate students to revise is frustrating and often fruitless. These programmes could be a solution. There are six 20-minute night-time broadcasts in the series, which aims to revise, reinforce and help students to relate their knowledge of human physiology to conditions like a stroke or kidney failure. They are designed to be used by small groups or individual students who work with a recorded sound tape and a workbook.

One of the most successful innovations in television language teaching has been the development of series using authentic material lifted from other countries' TV network. The value of being able to show the news in Britain the same evening as it has been broadcast in France is demonstrated again in *Télé-journal*, which has just begun a new eight-programme run. (Mondays 11.30pm; Tuesdays 9.00am, BBC2).

The touch of immediacy makes for fascinating viewing and even when the programmes are stored for subsequent use there is a vitality about authentic television which gives it a motivating edge. I am still using a report of a big fire which was first shown over two years ago and which has a wealth of real language, real people and real drama.

The news bulletins themselves are not edited, but short sequences are added in three hours of hectic late-night activity which present some of the key phrases and ideas. With the aid of subtitles, to make the rapid flow of language more accessible.

An important feature of *Télé-journal* is that the news is taken from a variety of sources. Programmes one, three and five come from Antenne 2, programmes two, four and six from *Télévision Française* 1, while seven and eight come from Belgian and Luxem-

bourg television respectively. The series can be used for 30 minutes of ear-tuning or, more usefully, as the basis for many hours of detailed study and analysis, practising listening, speaking and written skills.

Although advanced learners of German have nothing for them on television, a new radio series called *Deutscher Club* has just been broadcast and the more familiar *Deutsch für die Oberstufe* has some interesting new programmes. Like *Télé-journal*, *Deutscher Club* is based on authentic broadcasts, this time from Bayerischer Rundfunk in Munich and Norddeutscher Rundfunk in Kiel.

An interesting magazine format was developed following a meeting of

which prisoners licked for water.

If the programme had tackled why some clan leaders turned into great handovers then it might have explained why, after the slaughter ended, the population did not naturally restore itself. Exile helped reduce the numbers of unruly at the time, but it was the land given to extra sheep and cattle, then the grouse, that prevented recovery.

The 16th century also saw the extension of the two central governments into the Borders, the great clan leaders were crushed and those who worked with government were rewarded. The raids of the 1580s and 1590s were the last gasps of a dying way of life, the single monarchy only confirmed the process. "Exhaustion", "common sense" and "politics" were vague and superficial explanations for the subsequent peaceful Borders, though no doubt many ordinary people welcomed the end to extortion.

It was perhaps the programme's lack of interest in ordinary people or consideration of the life they lived then and now that stiffened its moral, not to mention its failure to show the fascinating links that exist between the landscape created by man, the homes he lives in and social relations that help govern his attitudes.

MEDIA

Biology revision

Jackie Hardie reviews a biology radio series which is designed to be used by small groups or individuals

There is one booklet for every two programmes and they contain some traditional revision strategies, such as sample examination questions for students to attempt (eg a heart diagram to label). Instructions are coded: "1" means a tape recording must be played and "2" is for an exercise to try. It is the use of the tape that makes this revision "novel". Sometimes the use of sound is exploited, as in the recordings of blood flow in an artery and a capillary network, but most of the

time the programmes take the form of a straightforward explanation with reference to diagrams in the booklet or a conversation between the presenter and an expert.

The topics selected, disease and infection, heart and circulation and the work of the kidneys, are the ones which feature on most biology and human biology syllabuses at 16 plus, and they are ones that students may find difficult. The material presented is accurate but complex ideas such as the

link between the composition of tissue fluids and sea water, and the relationship between body size and the need for a transport system, are treated very superficially.

There are a few cases where the careless use of words could result in confusion. In the description of the role of calf muscles in the return of blood along the leg vein towards the heart, the muscles are said to "expand". As teachers spend much time in elementary work explaining that muscles contract or relax, but never increase in size, this could bewilder some students. Also the description of burned, bruised or blistered skin assumes that the skin of all listeners is white.

Nevertheless, the recordings and the booklets are a relatively cheap resource and could be used in various ways - either independently by students, or by a class when the teacher is absent, or by a pupil who has missed some of the work.

Authentic television

Brian Hill on BBC language series on radio and television

teachers at the Goethe Institute in London, where the needs of advanced learners were discussed. The result is a mixture of authentic excerpts on themes such as "the environment", "national service", "immigrant workers" and "the impact of new technologies", with each excerpt being picked up and discussed by a group of German teenagers. The overall feel of the Club programmes is then lightened by interluding music and songs, but this sugaring of the pill may not work for all learners.

There is a wealth of material in *Deutscher Club* which can be exploited either formally for exam purposes or, less rigorously, as a means of broadening pupils' horizons and extending

their background knowledge of Germany. The process is helped by the German magazine *Jugendkale*, which has agreed to publish special articles linked to some of the programmes and, as from March, to run a correspondence column on the topics.

In the insomniac slot from 00.30 - 1.10 between February 11 and 15, this term's *Deutsch für die Oberstufe* programmes are being broadcast. As usual, there is a mix of social and literary themes. The programmes of trade unionism in Germany and "die deutsche Bundespost" are particularly rich in stimulating material, and on excess radiovision programme on the industrial town of Mannheim should not be missed. The highlight of the literary strand is a programme based on Heinrich Böll's new work *Das Vermächtnis*, linking in well with the fact that Böll appears on almost every A level syllabus this year.

Multiple copies of *Jugendkale* can be obtained free from The Press Department, Embassy of the Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 23 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PZ; notes and transcripts for *Télé-journal* (£3.50) and *Deutscher Club* (£1.80) are available from the Language Centre, Brighton Polytechnic, Falmer.

DO YOUR CHILDREN KNOW THEIR TABLES?

Research shows that, even in this computer age, children are disadvantaged without this basic knowledge. Whatever their age, your children will love these tables because each one is set to a different catchy DISCO BEAT. With our new approach to maths, learning tables has never been so easy or so much fun. Children just play this music cassette and sing or dance along. All tables from 2 to 12 are included - and thoroughly tested. "TABLES DISCO" recorded on stereo chrome cassette @ £5.95 plus 50p postage and packing. Send cheque for £6.50 payable to WEBCONATIONAL, "DEPT TEI", P.O. Box 81, Wimbome, Dorset, BH21 3UT enclosing your own address. Expect delivery in 14 days.

* research commissioned by Weconational, October '84

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4 Television Programme Recording

Titles Available for Week Commencing Sunday 20th Jan 1985

Sunday 20th January	17.30 The Business Programme	19.30 Right To Reply fee code A	Friday 25th January	19.30 A Week In Politics fee code B
Monday 21st January	18.15 Life On The Level fee code C	19.30 Saturday 26th January	19.30 Everybody Here fee code C	19.30 Shape Of The World fee code B
Tuesday 22nd January	18.45 Years Ahead fee code B	19.30 News Information Contact	19.30 TV Recording Licence Dept.	GUILD LEARNING
Wednesday 23rd January	18.30 The Living Body: Life Under Pressure fee code B	20.30 Diverse Reports fee code B	20.30 Diverse Reports fee code B	20.30 Diverse Reports fee code B



Telephone (0733) 63122

Foreign affairs

Aspects of World Trade
Complete pack £35. Video script, case studies and binder £10. Pack of 10 sets of case studies, £19.90.
Sponsored by The Financial Times
Crystal Presentations, Scala House, Holloway Circus, Birmingham B1 1EQ.

This General Studies pack consists of a 20-minute video and nine case studies dealing with a wide range of problems related to world trade. While orientated specifically towards A level General Studies students, the materials are highly suitable for economics, politics and social studies courses.

Case one briefly introduces Adam Smith, the *locus classicus* of free trade. The second subject is "Work and pay around the world". Data are given for 44 cities in industrialized and Third World countries, and students have to study the statistics and draw conclusions. A study of "trading attitudes towards the Third World" gives a

range of statistics on Great Britain and Brazil, and students are asked to frame moral judgments as clearly and logically as possible. Copious extracts from newspaper articles and party manifestos provide stimulus material. In case study four, "Nigeria - the hope that faded", the mixed blessing of oil reserves is examined.

The selected cases are mostly powerful and provocative. That on Poland and trade sanctions involves the students in a role-play exercise, in which they have to impersonate a British cabinet minister making a speech on the Polish "Solidarity" crisis. Case six, on "South Africa and World Opinion", investigates economic relationships with that country, including IMF loans, the mining industry and Barclays Bank. Contrasting photographs of South African miners lead to the exercise: "Comment on the pictures and their captions and state whether you can detect any bias or not. If you had to guess, who do you think published these photographs, and why?"

This very thought-provoking case imposes severe professional demands on the teacher (vide the Humanities Curriculum Project) but should help students distinguish questions of fact and value.

The next case, on the boom in videos, audio and videocassettes, and the effect of Japanese domination of this market, is complemented by the subsequent case on the demise of the UK motor bike industry. The final case examines the pros and cons of world trade.

The video is a tape-slide sequence converted to television format, and its synchronization avoids problems associated with manual presentation. It introduces the themes dealt with in the case studies, and the fresh, businesslike approach is buttressed by lots of topical data. It would form a lively introduction to A level economics classes on international trade.

David J. Whitehead
dwhitehead@aol.com

OPEN THE BOX!

OPEN THE BOX
is a video programme with an accompanying Study Pack

OPEN THE BOX is about how a TV series is made. It shows the process of television production, and how the people who make the production work - from the Riggs on the studio floor to the Producer of the Company, ideas are expanded and discussed in the Study Pack material and in the Notes for Teachers or Youth Workers.

This versatile teaching package can also be used across the curriculum as a valuable resource in many departments.

MERIDIAN PRODUCTIONS (EDUCATION)
22 BARDOLLY LANE, GREENWICH,
LONDON SE10 0RS
TELEPHONE 01-858 9477

C10 REDUCTION ON APPLICATION WITH THIS ADVERTISEMENT

HEADTEACHERS

Re-advertisements
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following Headships

I) Required Easter 1985
FINGRINGHOE C of E (Aided) Primary School (Group 1) Fingringhoe Colchester.
Please send fooleap s.a.e. for form and details to: The Area Education Officer, Park Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3UP.
Closing date: 1st February 1985.

II) Required September 1985 (or earlier if possible).
PLUMBEROW COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 6) Hamilton Gardens, Hockley
Please send fooleap s.a.e. for form and details to: County Education Officer, P.O. Box 47, Thredneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1LD (s.a.e. please).
Closing date: 8th February 1985

III) & IIII) Required September 1985
Mid Essex Area
ST MARYS C of E (Voluntary Aided) PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 4) Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch. Roll 210.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers who are communicant members of the Church of England, for the post of Head of this Group 4 Primary School.

GALLEYWOOD ST MICHAEL'S C of E (Voluntary Aided) Junior School (Group 5) Barnard Road, Galleywood, Chelmsford. CM2 8RR.
Applications are invited from suitable qualified and well experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 5 school. Interested candidates should be committed Christians in sympathy with evangelical Church of England teaching and worship.
Applications forms and details for the above two posts available from The Area Education Officer, P.O. Box 395, 'A' Block, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1JW (s.a.e. please).
Closing date: 18th February 1985.

A removal and disturbance allowance scheme is in operation for all posts.
Previous applicants will be re-considered for all posts.



PRIMARY HEADSHIPS

continued

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

MILTON KEYNES AREA
An Equal Opportunity Employer
STOKES DOLINGTON CE FIRST SCHOOL
Stokes Dolington, Newport Pagnell MK12 8NP
HEADTEACHER - Group 1
As the post holder is going to live abroad, applications are invited for the Headship of this pleasant village school which caters for the 3 to 8 year old age range. The post will be available from April 1985.
Assistance with removal expenses and related housing may be available in approved cases and there is a wide range of housing to buy in the area.
Application forms and further details are available from the Education Officer, Milton Keynes Area Education Office, Stratford Road, Wolverton Mill, Milton Keynes MK12 3JW, on receipt of a fooleap stamped addressed envelope. 110010

This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants will automatically be re-considered.
Application form and further details are available from the Education Officer, Aylesbury Vale Area Education Office, Exchange Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP8 1JH.
CLOSING DATE: 4th February 1985. 110010

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

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HEADTEACHER - Group 1
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CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE

JOHN CLARE J.M. & I. SCHOOL
West street, Hopsall, Peterborough PE7 7JL
Group 2
WILL BE RECONSIDERED
Required for Easter 1985.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 village school situated in the location of Peterborough. Further details and an application form are available from the Senior Area Education Officer, Education Office, Touthill Close, City Road, Peterborough PE1 1JG (s.a.e. please). Closing date 1st February 1985. 110010

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HUNTINGDON AREA
WESTFIELD JUNIOR SCHOOL
St. Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs.

Applications are invited for the HEADSHIP of this Group 5 Junior School from September 1985.
Application forms and further details from the Area Education Officer, Huntingdon, Princes Street, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE29 6JG.
Closing date 1st February 1985. 110010

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KIRKHAMPTON C. OF E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Kirkhampton, Carlisle
CA5 8HX
Voluntary Controlled,
N.O.R. 63, Group 5
Application forms for both posts are available from the Area Education Officer, Carlisle, 100, Whitehaven Road, (s.a.e. please) by 1st February 1985. 110010

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HUNTINGDON AREA
WESTFIELD JUNIOR SCHOOL
St. Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs.

Applications are invited for the HEADSHIP of this Group 5 Junior School from September 1985.
Application forms and further details from the Area Education Officer, Huntingdon, Princes Street, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE29 6JG.
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PRIMARY HEADSHIPS

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HAMPSHIRE

SOUTH EAST HANTS AREA
PURBROOK C.E. FIRST SCHOOL
2 London Road, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hants.
HEADTEACHER (Group 1)
Applications are invited for the post of HEADTEACHER (Group 1) at this First (5-8) School with effect from 1st September 1985.
Education Officer, 36a East Street, Havant, PO9 1BT enclosing s.a.e. for further details and application form. Closing date 8th February 1985. 110010

HAMPSHIRE

SOUTH EAST HANTS AREA
HART PLAIN FIRST SCHOOL
Hart Plain Avenue, Southampton, Hampshire.
HEADTEACHER (Group 1)
Applications are invited for the post of HEADTEACHER (Group 1) at this First (5-8) School with effect from 1st September 1985.
Education Officer, 36a East Street, Havant, PO9 1BT enclosing s.a.e. for further details and application form. Closing date 8th February 1985. 110010

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Applicants are considered for their suitability for the post regardless of disability, sex, race and marital status.

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ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

To anyone used to the state education system in the UK, an investigation of schools teaching English as a foreign language comes as a revelation. How many students, you might reasonably ask, come to Britain to study English each year? Where do they come from and in what proportions? How much do they contribute to the economy? What are their main reasons for learning the language, and are their wishes fulfilled? How many teachers are involved in TEFL?

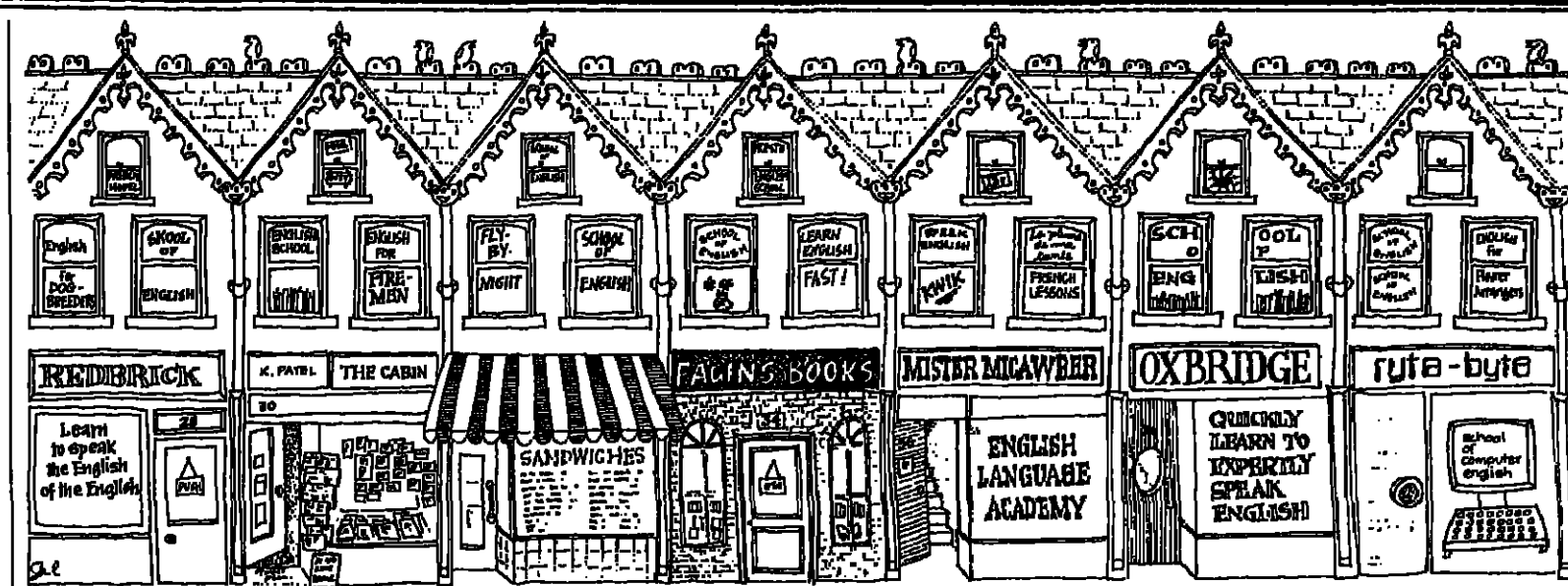
The answer to these questions is that no one knows, though it is possible to hazard a guess at some of them. The key to the problem is that "anyone can set up an Oxford and Cambridge Institute in the Balls Pond Road. No one has the power to say 'You may not set up in business'". That's Keith Stoney, an English Language Officer with the British Council, which administers a recognition scheme for language schools, and he is no more able to supply exact statistics than anyone else, though he can make some educated guesses.

In 1983, for instance, (the latest year for which figures are available) 333,000 visitors came to Britain to study, according to the International Passenger Survey. Of these visitors, 23.5 per cent were under 15 and a further 59.89 per cent were aged 16 to 24. It's fair to assume that the vast proportion of these, especially the latter group, were coming to study English. The majority of language students come from Europe, while Turkey is a growing market. There are a number of Japanese students ("they're the ones who get homesick", according to one principal), and they are closely followed by students from the Middle East and Central and South America.

The Bell Educational Trust, a charity which runs five schools, and a giant in the trade, teaches 30,000 pupils a year, which brings in £5 million. Peter Stevens, the Trust's Director, reckons that there are about 1,000 schools of all shapes and sizes in business at the moment, though Colonel Ray Arthur, the General Secretary of ARELS-FELCO, the association of recognized schools, puts the figure at nearer 600. Whichever you choose, the contribution foreign students make in fees and personal expenditure to the economy is by no means small.

Why do the students choose one school as against another? Peter Stevens: "Ten years ago, all students asked was 'where do I go to learn English?' Now the market has changed. They're asking 'for what purpose do I need to learn English?' and finding the school to match." The market has become much more competitive: while the demand for EFL schools is still growing, the market share of individual schools is declining. "Roy Hood is the marketing director of the Regent School of English, based confusingly in London's Oxford Street, and his school was one of the exhibitors at last autumn's English Language Fair at the Barbican. 'There's been a change, especially with younger students. To put it crudely a few years ago all you had to do was open your doors and students flooded in.' Nowadays you will find that all the brochures are packed with activities of a non-language learning variety, from riding to water skiing, to tempt the students."

The base line of promotion overseas is the catalogue of courses the British Council distributes through its centres. The British Tourist Authority also produces a thick catalogue divided into State Sector Courses, Recognized Schools and Non-recognized Schools, while ARELS-FELCO prints 75,000 copies of its guide to the code of rules by its members. A number of schools have staff based abroad to drum up business. The Eurocentres, for instance, also giants in the trade, are a Swiss foundation, which has been operating in the UK for almost 30 years, and they have their own agents in certain countries, while they have special relations with travel agents in others. The Regent School is one of several that send staff overseas to train groups of executives in their own companies, and this has a spin-off in terms of publicity for their UK courses. The remarkable feature of this business, especially for the holiday and youth end of the market, is that word of mouth does not play a stronger part. Given that, as all the good schools acknowledge, there are still far too many "cowboys" providing clearly inadequate teaching, one would expect that dissatisfied students would



Schools for scandal?

Sarah Jane Evans reports on the stresses and strains in Britain's lucrative EFL industry

warn off others from coming. Yet these schools continue, so great is the lure of learning English. Peter Stevens dates the growth of EFL schools from 1955. Ten years later, he points out, there had also been a parallel growth in university courses in applied linguistics and TEFL. This creation of a band of trained professionals only emphasized the lack of proper qualifications among staff in private language schools. Still, the boom continued, and the 1970s were great years for the enterprising. Opening a school was somewhat akin to opening a hotel, except that you frequently had fewer regulations to fulfil. The DES administered a scheme with the British Council to inspect schools and recognize them as "efficient", but exclusion from the recognized list was no deterrent either to proprietors or to students unfamiliar with the pitfalls. Keith Stoney of the British Council recalls that at the time they were very worried about the number of "fly-by-night" schools in Kent. "We found that there were 1,500 little operations in that one county. But the DES had only six inspectors and two HMIs to cope with them." Furthermore, the DES only inspected schools that were open all the year round and taught adults, thus excluding those who were usually the serious offenders, the schools that sprang up in the summer months to cater for the under-16s and then disappeared after a profitable season.

In 1960, some 20 year-round schools, DES-recognized, had formed a voluntary professional Association of Recognized English Language Schools (ARELS), which concerned itself with standards and the quality of such matters as courses, administration and accommodation. It also ran courses for its members, and carried out its own inspections. ARELS was joined in 1972 by FELCO, the Federation of English Language Course Organizations, which had broadly the same aims, but represented the schools for the under-16s.

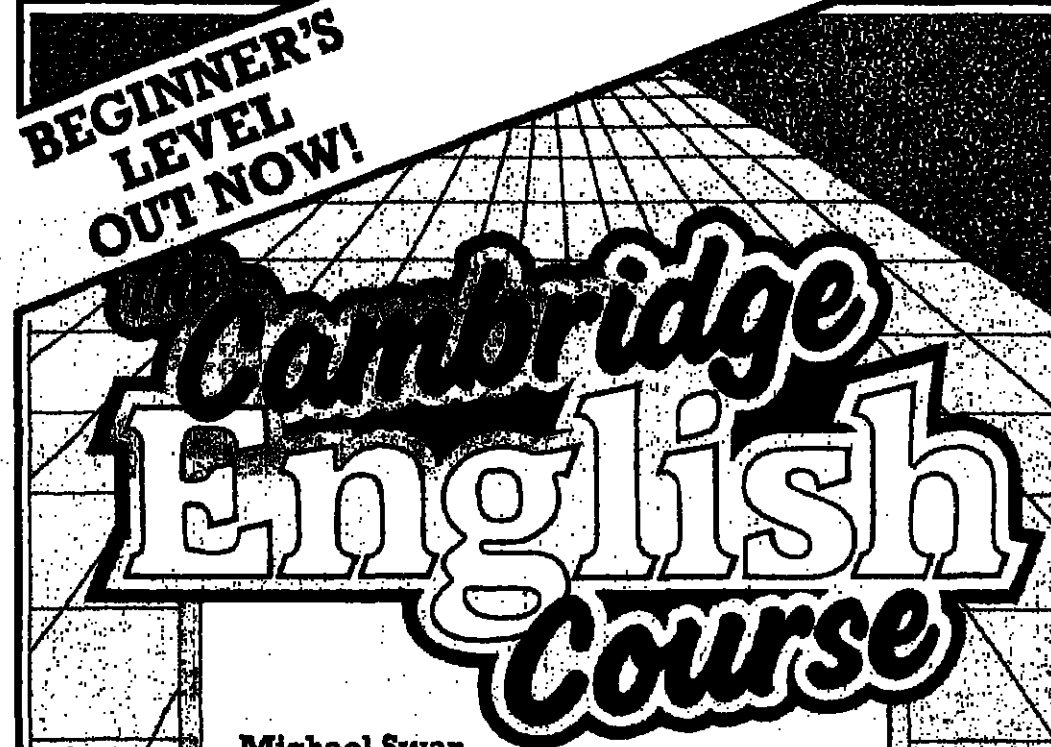
In 1981 the scene changed when the DES announced that it was to withdraw from inspecting language schools. ARELS and FELCO decided to ask the British Council, who had been working with the DES since 1950, to set up a scheme which would recognize all categories of school. The new scheme still has its critics, though. It is voluntary, and it is paid for by the individual schools; the Bell Trust pays out £500-£600 for each of its five schools for an inspection, and these take place every three years (ARELS and FELCO merged a year ago and will now administer the reinspections). As a result, several well-known schools are not recognized on grounds of cost. There are criticisms of what the inspectors do and does not cover, but the recognition scheme is currently being reviewed with the intention, according to Keith Stoney, "that it should be more sophisticated, since it currently looks at every school in the same way."

There is a clear need for a rigorous and widely-understood inspection scheme, now that the slump of the early 1980s is past. While a number of schools are struggling with the general recession, at the turn of the decade,

new ones are beginning to spring up again. Glyn Jones, a branch secretary in GMBATU, the trade union which has the largest representation among EFL teachers, points out that despite the recession it is still a good business to be in for the proprietors: "The union had done searches at Companies House, and has found that the percentage of return on investment is 15 to 20 per cent, which is higher than equivalent businesses." His members are in London, where there are a great many schools providing courses for executives. These courses are the ones that I have heard most criticized for not giving value for money. The schools offer vastly different rates, anything

from £2,900 for four weeks, excluding accommodation, to £150 a week and below. Roy Hood, of the Regent School, is certain that the good schools do offer real value for money for executives: "You are dealing with small numbers; our maximum class size is six, and there is a lot of one-to-one teaching. When you consider the economics of providing these lessons in reasonable-sized rooms and all the facilities we provide, then they are certainly value for money. Compare the costs of these courses with management training - I have heard most criticized for not giving value for money. The schools offer vastly different rates, anything

continued on page 34



Michael Swan and Catherine Walter

- ★ A major new course in 4 levels from Beginner to First Certificate
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PRIMARY EDUCATION

continued

BERKSHIRE
WINDSOR COUNTY
JUNIOR SCHOOL
Netherfield, Bracknell, Berks.
RG12 4DX
N.O.R. 1.250
Teacher (Scale 1) is required as soon as possible. The situation requires a good general subject Junior teacher with an interest in any of the following would be an advantage: Science, Display, Drama, Athletics, Computers, Games and P.E.
Further details available from the Headmaster (S.A.E.) Tel: Bracknell 425483. Closing date: 1st February 1985.
An Equal Opportunity Employer. (13864) 110022

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
ESLEY JUNIOR MIXED & INFANTS SCHOOL
Tottenham Avenue, Wembley.
(Roll: 358)
Temporary INFANT TEACHER (Scale 1) required from 25 February 1985 to cover maternity leave. Visits essential. £1,038 per annum plus 5% London allowance. Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer.
Brent is fundamentally committed to Multi-Cultural Education.
Application forms (sae) obtainable from 15.1.85 to 1.2.85, returnable within 5 days. (13867) 110022

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
MILTON KEYNES AREA
An Equal Opportunity Employer.
HEALAND COUNTY FIRST SCHOOL
Glover Lane, Healds, Milton Keynes MK13 7QL
Required for the summer term only, an enthusiastic experienced class teacher to work in a co-operative environment with a 6 to 8 year old pupils. Scale 1.
Apply by letter to the Headteacher, Miss Knight, giving full curriculum vitae and references, and addresses of two referees. (13868) 110022

APPOINTMENT OF NEWLY QUALIFIED TEACHERS

The East Sussex Education Committee will have a limited number of vacancies in primary schools for students who complete their courses this year and who will be seeking posts in September.

Everything else being equal, preference will be given to East Sussex trained or East Sussex grant aided students.

Unsuccessful applicants to previous 'pools' who wish to re-apply should submit a fresh application.

Application forms (TS2) and full details, available from and returnable to The County Education Officer (ref. PC/SLE), P.O. Box 4, County Hall, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, BN1 1SG. Closing date February 16, 1985.

Students seeking posts in Secondary Schools should apply for specific vacancies which are advertised in the 'Times Educational Supplement'.

PRIMARY TEACHING VACANCIES

A number of temporary and permanent vacancies exist in Infant, Junior and primary schools from February and April 1985. Applicants should be Infant/Junior trained and ideally have experience and knowledge of reception age teaching. Previous applicants will be reconsidered. Scale 1 plus £1,038 per annum Inner London Allowance.

Contact the Education Department, Staffing Section (01-584 3580) for details of the vacancies and an application form which should be returned as soon as possible.

An equal opportunity employer. (0179) 110022

Barking & Dagenham
LONDON BOROUGH

CALDERDALE

MILTON KEYNES AREA

ST. JOSEPH'S R.C. (A) J & F SCHOOL
Wellington Road, Todmorden OL14 5HP
Required from Easter 1985 a Scale 1 teacher of Reception Infants. Musical ability an advantage. Roman Catholic preferred.
Application forms and further details obtainable on request of local newspaper (s.a.e.) from the Headmaster. Completed forms should be returned by 1st February 1985. (13868) 110022

CARDIFF
HOWELL'S SCHOOL
Please see music advertisement in Preparatory School (14910) 110022

DEVON
Please see displayed advertisement on Page 37. (13850) 110022

EALING
LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
DEWENTWATER FIRST SCHOOL
Shakespeare Road, Acton.
Required from Summer term, or as soon as possible, a temporary teacher to work initially with a 4th year class. Applicants should have an interest in flexible teaching methods and a commitment to school activities and local community involvement.
Scale 1 plus Social Priority and London Allowance.
From the Chief Education Officer, Hedder House, 19-21 Uxbridge Road, Ealing W5 3AB to be returned by 1 February 1985. (13868) 110022

EALING
LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
ST. MARK'S FIRST & SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Lower Boston Road, Ealing.
Temporary appointment to August.
Scale 1 time teacher required as soon as possible for 3 sessions in the summer term to work throughout the school. Pro-rata Scale and 1038 p.a. London Weighting.
Application forms (sae) obtainable from 15.1.85 to 1.2.85, returnable by 1 February 1985. (132700) 110022

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EALING

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
EDUCATION SERVICE
ST. JOHN FISHER RC FIRST & JUNIOR SCHOOL
Barfield Road, Perivale, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 2EP
Required for April an enthusiastic Catholic teacher. The appointment is to the Combined School staff but the initial placing will be in the First Department. Preliminary visit desirable.
Scale 1 plus £1,038 London Weighting.
Application forms (sae) obtainable from 15.1.85 to 1.2.85, returnable by 1 February 1985. 110022 (13867)

HAVERING
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING
ST. JOSEPH'S RC JM & I SCHOOL
15 St. Marys Lane, Romford RM14 8QS (Roll: 306)
Headteacher: 20277
Headteacher: S. Howarth, M.A.
Required for February 1985 a temporary infant teacher for a class of middle infants, during the absence of the permanent post holder on long-term sick leave. Experience of infant teaching an advantage.
Application forms are available from the Director of Educational Services (Ref. Staffing/DHT) Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford RM1 3DR and are returnable to P. J. Hewes, Chairman of Governors, Presbytery, Church Lane, Romford, Essex RM8 2BY.
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Application forms are available from the Director of Educational Services (Ref. Staffing/DHT) Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford RM1 3DR and are returnable to P. J. Hewes, Chairman of Governors, Presbytery, Church Lane, Romford, Essex RM8 2BY.
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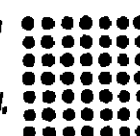
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Reading Between The Lines. By John McRae and Roy Boardman. Cambridge University Press Student's Book £2.95. 0 521 27789 2. Teacher's Book £3.50. 27790 6. Set of two cassette £15.00. 25992 4.

It was as a result of pressure from institutions overseas wanting a larger helping of culture in what had become primarily language syllabuses, that Cambridge introduced literature as an option for essay writing and oral discussion in their revised 1984 First Certificate and Proficiency examinations. However, Professor Henry Widdowson has been arguing since the mid-1970s, and has since been joined by others of the same mind, not that literature should be merely an interesting adjunct to EFL studies but rather that it is *per se* a rich and essential source for language.

At this point, we are no longer thinking of literature as the receptacle of our culture or as some bizarre form of ESP, but as a vital reference zone for linguistic investigation. This has clear connections with recent developments in literary theory, such as semiotics and deconstruction, which depend, at least to some extent, on the nature of "meaning". It is a pity that the authors did not adopt this more radical position throughout their book because, without it, students are likely to be led down the well-trodden paths of practical criticism and not exposed to some of the approaches that could be of most help to them.

and worthy of our attention. Unfortunately, perhaps because of Cambridge's somewhat pedestrian selection of books (*Roots*, *The Great Gatsby* and *Macbeth* for 1984 Proficiency) and unhelpful teacher attitudes, students taking the CPE exams this Christmas have yet to be fired with such literary enthusiasm, for the numbers opting to discuss it in their oral were very low indeed.

None the less, with sufficient interest from schools, this could be the time to introduce a new direction in EFL teaching, one which could produce not only more stimulating classes for students but also a broader linguistic perspective of the environment they inhabit. After all, a lot has changed since the days of Dr Leavis.

Reading Between The Lines is, as the title might suggest, a biography of Jacques Derrida. It makes no claim to be anything more than an introduction to the reading of literature and does not become involved to any great extent with the more recent thinking about literary theory, although there is evidence of the influence of structuralism and the final section is clearly intended to disturb fixed ideas about the nature of "meaning". It is a pity that the authors did not adopt this more radical position throughout their book because, without it, students are likely to be led down the well-trodden paths of practical criticism and not exposed to some of the approaches that could be of most help to them.

Still, the book offers the foreign student a wide choice of extracts for consideration, ranging from Shakespeare to Beckett and including

Paddy Bostock
Paddy Bostock lectures at the Polytechnic of Central London

Terms of reference

The Pitman Guide to English Language Examinations. By Susan Davies and Richard West. Pitman £7.95. 0 273 02035 8. Harrap's Pocket English Grammar. By Michael Winter. Harrap £2.10. 0 245 53955 7. Teaching English as a Foreign Language: A Practical Guide. By Colin Dawson. Harrap £1.75. 0 245 53929 8. Case Studies in ELT. Edited by R R Jordan. Collins £5.95. 0 00 370022 4.

The revised second edition of The Pitman Guide to English Language Examinations lists UK-based examinations in English designed for non-native speakers, including exams in English for specific purposes (commerce, science and technology etc.) and also those designed for native speakers but widely taken by foreigners. The book provides typical examples of the questions distinctive to each examination, with useful pointers for satisfactory answers. It gives further information about each exam's status and scope of recognition, its aims, the examining body, when and where it can be taken and how it is graded. Like the other three books in this review, it is a very useful addition to any ELT school library.

Harrap's Pocket English Grammar is an excellent little book which sets

out clearly, with examples, all the basic grammatical points normally learnt up to mid-intermediate level. Its practice exercises (with key) provide concrete back-up to a more functionally oriented course.

It is ideal for lower level students (and as guidance for their teachers) who can be put off by the lists of exceptions and often somewhat complicated explanations in more complete grammars. It will also be appreciated by trainees coming to grips with the mechanics of the language for the first time.

Although only 64 (small) pages long, Teaching English as a Foreign Language clearly and simply achieves its limited aim: to provide a first practical introduction to English language teaching for trainees and novice teachers, both native and non-native speakers. It covers the component parts of language, lesson-planning, how to get students communicating and most of the accepted basic language teaching techniques. Although there is obviously not space enough to go into all the alternatives and whys and wherefores, the book is firmly rooted in the practicalities of day to day teaching and its list of recommended books points the way for further development.

Although the first four sections of Case Studies in ELT provide good background reading for a trainee, the book as a whole will be of more

immediate interest to experienced teachers. It consists of 24 articles based on the varied world-wide experiences in specific situations of ELT learners, teachers, testers, syllabus designers, materials writers and teacher trainers (these being the six main sections of the book).

The case study approach allows a considerable and necessary degree of detail and justification to be given to most of the articles including a helpful selection of practical examples. All are written by intelligent people involved in a quest and those of us who might benefit from their experience need to know the path they trod, not just what they found when they arrived.

I haven't come across anything else like it and, as the editor says, it does "put some meat on the bones of the general ELT teachers' book". Anyone in the field will recognize and benefit from the genuine situations when teachers are faced with flesh and blood students with immediate problems and needs and it is a welcome supplement to the handbooks which, in their attempt to give guidelines to all, sometimes fail to come to terms with the restrictions of the real world.

The publishers claim this book is likely to become a standard text for English language teachers everywhere. They are probably right.

Susan Norman

First guide

New First Certificate English: Teacher's Guide to Books 1-3. By W S Fowler and J Pidcock £3.25. 0 17 555445 5. Book 1 cassette £6.00. 555446 3. Teacher's Guide to Book 4. By W S Fowler, J Pidcock and R Ryerhoff £2.75. 555528 1. Three cassettes £21.00. 555527 3. Nelson.

The clear cross-reference chart at the back of the Guide, indicating the contents of all four books and the authors' introduction and notes to the units in each, provides the most comprehensive guidance that any teacher could wish for.

However, it would be wrong to conclude that such careful planning imposes a rigid teaching programme. First Certificate students are "notor-

ously varied in their needs for remedial work, a point tackled in the general introduction, where teachers are reminded that their approach to remediation is crucial for student motivation. The main composition types are discussed in relation to grammatical points (comparison, conditional sentences) and notional categories (agreement, recognizing a standpoint) with plenty of activities ensuring that students are thoroughly prepared in class to write compositions at home.

In Book 2 sound classroom practice is advocated for handling introductory lexical exercises which relate to the corresponding unit in Book 1 and prepare the new reading passage. Exercises inducing students to make intelligent guesses of meaning from context, interspersed with comprehension questions, seem an excellent strategy for comprehension training.

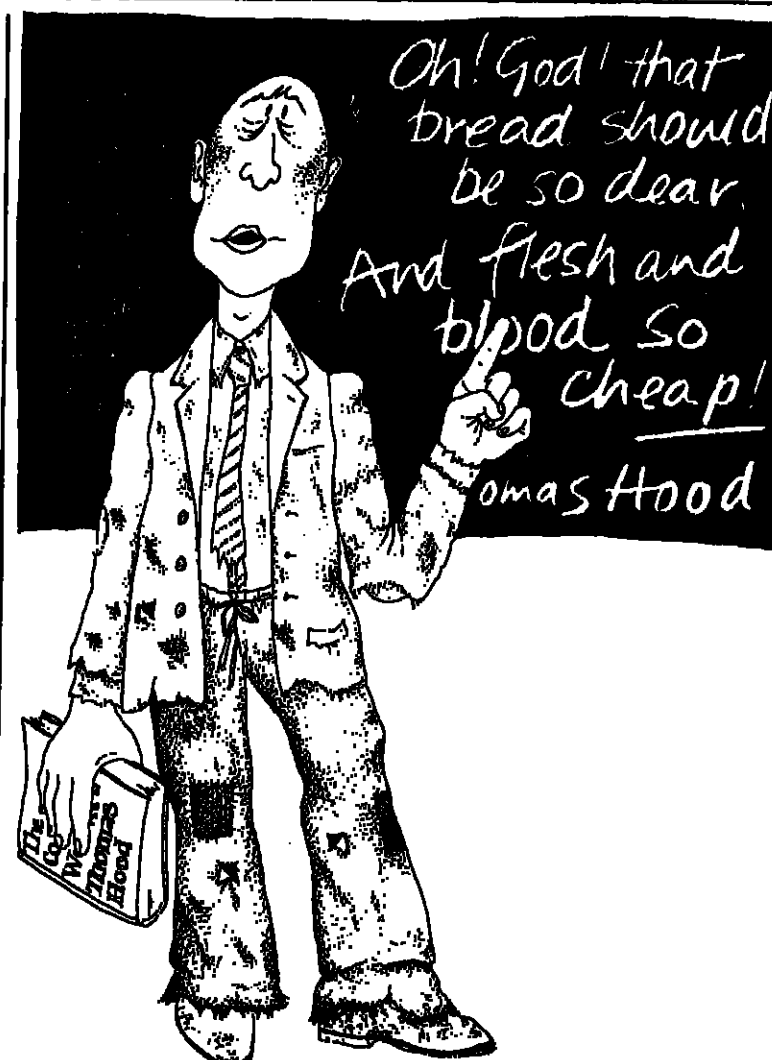
Book 3 suggests useful classroom procedures for particular question types: a pairwork for cloze; dialogue

completion and structural conversion; groups for expansion of letters and guided composition - too often treated as test for individuals.

The Guide to Book 4, with tape-scripts and answers for 16 units and 2 test papers, offers practical hints for preparing students for Papers 4 and 5. Essentially, these are the use of pre-listening strategies, pair work group discussion after each listening exercise and for the teacher to have a sensitive correction strategy in handling role play in order to develop accuracy as well as fluency. Four original suggestions are made for training students in accurate observation of photographs. Recordings use various techniques for creating listening contexts. The range of voices with varying rates of delivery make these cassettes excellent material for private study.

Andrew Gallacher

Andrew Gallacher teaches languages at the Polytechnic of Central London.



All work and no pay

EFL teachers' pay and conditions are sometimes shockingly bad. Sarah Jane Evans reports

"You should see the shock on their faces. When we've finished the set lesson for the day, the students often comment on how rich we must be, because of the high fees they're paying. But when we tell them what we're earning, they can't believe it's so little." That's a teacher at one of the best known language schools in Europe, which is famed for its intensive courses for businessmen. She admits she's one of the lucky ones; she's earning £7,000 a year and she has a permanent contract, which means she's guaranteed eight lessons a day. Only one contract has been given in the last three years, and for the majority of the staff life is not so secure.

There are no minimum hours, the school is open from 9am to 7.30pm, and none of the staff knows until midday on the previous day whether they'll be teaching the next day, or when. It's perfectly possible for staff to be teaching 40 lessons a week at certain times and none at all at others. "No one is sacked; there just comes a time when they're not wanted."

Still, the teachers at this school would agree that their conditions are good compared with those in many language schools. One advantage they have is that their school is aimed mainly at executives, which means that the flow of work is reasonably constant throughout the year. The majority of schools, though, are not teaching much, if any, ESP (English for a Special Purpose), and receive the bulk of their students in the summer. One teacher who started in TEFL that way commented wryly: "You see these wonderful job advertisements in The TES and elsewhere, offering salaries of £10,000. What you don't realize until too late is that you only get paid for the teaching you do, and there's no work in the winter. So what you're effectively earning is £4,000 to £5,000 a year."

At another London school which is privately run and belongs to ARELS-FELCO, two of the twelve staff are full-time. For the freelance teachers, the pay is £3.75 an hour, rising to £4 after six months. On average, staff will teach 24 hours a week, which works out at £90-£96 a week gross. Said one member of the staff: "If you cross the principal he cuts your hours. So no one likes to complain about our conditions."

related a typical incident when the staff asked if they could have a kettle in the staffroom, rather than having to pay at the canteen for tea and coffee. The principal refused, and asked the teacher who put the question to write a letter saying that he was satisfied with the conditions at the school.

Grievances over pay and conditions are nothing new. If anything, the complaints have decreased. This can be partly assigned to the smaller number of schools, partly to the greater professionalism of a number of schools, and partly also to the activities of MATSA. The Managerial, Administrative and Technical Staff Association (not to be confused with ASTMS) is the white-collar section of GMBFA (formerly GAWU). Glyn Jones is Branch Secretary of the London Branch of MATSA's International Teachers Language Branch. His members come generally from the "upper end", as he puts it, of the schools market, and they are usually teaching in recognized schools. His problem is to contact teachers in the less reputable schools, where the turnover of staff is very high.

"Traditionally it has been a job which people haven't stayed in for long. It was something you did for a few months before university, or that Australians or Americans visiting London would do. In the last 10 years, though, the quality of teachers has risen to the level of state teaching." In the majority of private language schools there are just two grades of staff, the teachers and the directors of studies; a few schools give increments for experience and qualifications, and a length of service. Most teachers have a degree, some have a relevant additional qualification, such as the RSA provides, or postgraduate qualifications in the EFL field. The average full-time salary is £7,000 in London and £6,000 elsewhere, while there are part-timers with full qualifications being paid as little as £2.85 an hour.

The ILT Branch started to grow after the notorious closure of the St Giles School in London in 1975. St Giles was one of the first recognized schools and had been running successfully for some 20 years. Disagreement arose between the owner and the staff, who joined MATSA. In the end, the owner closed the school down entirely, and the staff set up in business at a

different site. What caused perhaps the greatest stir was that Bernard Leach chose to make it the subject of a half-page statement on behalf of the owner in The Times.

Glyn Jones regards now St Giles as an isolated case, though he admits that it indirectly led to the growth of the ILT Branch. Today, it is harder to get new people to join. One union member commented: "When we have a lunch hour meeting, I only expect 30 per cent to turn up. All the contract teachers are members, but the freelance workers worry about their jobs if they are active in the union."

The Branch has written to the British Council asking for conditions of service to be part of the inspection process for recognized schools. The Council's Keith Stoney told me: "The value of the recognition scheme is that it can offer a range of schools. The question of salaries isn't the business of the British Council; it's the business of the school and its staff." He added that the matter was under discussion, but said: "Could you fail a good school because it paid its staff twenty-five per cent less than the school down the road? Teachers can vote with their feet now that the situation is a little brighter."

Colonel Arthur, the General Secretary of ARELS-FELCO, admits that the problem is a difficult one. "Our principal aim is to ensure that no one slips through the net of recognition. Whether the recognition scheme would be furthered if it included other aspects - such as a semi-trade union aspect - I don't know. But it's highly unlikely that any school that passed the British Council inspection in all other aspects would not be providing the proper conditions for its staff."

Nevertheless, I did find a school in London, a member of ARELS-FELCO, where its staff were far from happy. Said one: "Since I joined in May, there are just two teachers who plan to remain. The rest are looking for other jobs, one walked out, and another is just about to leave. Lots of the women are thinking of doing secretarial courses, just to get out."

This same teacher was full of praise for the school's principal, and the interest he took in the academic side of the school: "the classes are small, and it's full of good ideas and we have a pretty good success rate in exams. I had the image that English language schools would be really professional, but it's appalling. We feel so furious we're being exploited in this way. It's dreadful to feel that someone has such power over you, that you can do nothing, and that if you complain you'll be thrown out."

The contrast between this teacher's experience and those of teachers in other ARELS-FELCO schools is striking. At the Bell Schools, around 80 per cent of the staff are on permanent contracts, with a 200-day working year, which allows time for development materials. It's no coincidence that a number of EFL texts are written by Bell teachers. Still, this stability has its negative aspects, as Peter Stevens, the Bell Educational Trust's Director, and the President of IATEFL, pointed out: "At one of our schools, the students are all aged 17 to 20, and there are 25 teachers. Of these 19 are permanent, and only 3 are under 30." A condition of ARELS-FELCO membership is that all staff in member schools have contracts, or at the least a contractual letter if they are only working for a week or two. However, Peter Stevens reckons that to require schools to fulfil minimum standards on staff conditions might cut ARELS-FELCO membership down from 180 to 30.

The schools face a real problem, there is no doubt of that. Since the bulk of students will come in the summer "holiday" courses, more teachers will always be needed for the summer months only. This has the effect, as one woman teacher put it, "that EFL tends to attract the drifters. It's half way between a profession and a job. It's more upmarket than secretarial work, but when the work dries up in the schools, the staff will move on in general office work or the women may leave to have children." (Many schools encourage the turnover; staff easily get state teaching the same term after day was a frequent comment from principals I spoke to.) She noted that there were more women in the schools than men, "though the better schools have a higher proportion of men". This led her to the inescapable conclusion for a prospective student trying to choose a school: "the more men, the better teaching, the better the school."

continued from page 33

nest, with representatives from both sides deploring the story. As Colonel Arthur of ARELS-FELCO says, "It is a great pity that the story should have appeared. We are going to examine certain legal aspects of state colleges trading, but this is all at an exploratory stage. I was very annoyed at the report: nobody had ever suggested picking on an individual college" (the report mentioned Hilderstone International at Broadstairs).

There is no doubt that a number of private colleges feel some animosity towards their colleagues in the state sector. One language school principal told me: "The state colleges are riding on an established market. The building is provided by the local council. All they have to do is find more students. I feel they are having a free ride on a market that has been set up at great cost by individual private schools." The ARELS-FELCO conference discussed the possibility that by marketing their courses abroad the state colleges were in breach of Section 41 of the Education Act, which requires each i.e.a. to secure education facilities for further education in its area.

State colleges have been providing EFL courses for many years, but the numbers doing so are growing rapidly as the colleges look for further sources of income. The language schools say that the competition is unfair, because the colleges' fees are so much lower, since they are often not based on full costs. The picture has also changed with the formation of BASCELT, the British Association of State Colleges in English Language Teaching, to represent the interests of its members (currently 40 state institutions belong). The current chairman is Hugh Walker, at Stevenson College in Edinburgh, and he strongly refutes the view that state colleges stepped in to a ready-made market. He views the relationship of his members with the private schools as complementary, and makes the point that state colleges give training for private sector teachers. In his view, a healthy state sector can only be beneficial to ARELS-FELCO.

Some private schools criticize state sector colleges for large classes: "How can you compare a local authority subsidized class charging £40 a year, with a private language class at £100 a week? You can't generalize; BASCELT covers non-advanced FE, advanced FE and HE, all with widely differing conditions."

There are, he says, some universities which have come late to the business and are charging market rates, though there are many more FE colleges whose fees are fixed by the local authority. The state colleges have different functions, too: "the bulk of the provision is part-time courses for those residing and working in this country" while "some of the bigger state departments are all ESL, which is something the private schools don't touch". And Keith Stoney of the British Council adds, "the BASCELT colleges provides students with access to higher education; Omanis, for instance, who want to study to be firemen or dog-breeders, need to learn English first."

An interesting development in the state sector is the provision of access courses, combining EFL study with a degree course, which is a form of flexibility in higher education which has been available in the USA but is only starting here. At Stevenson College, the first group of Malaysian students are just starting their second term in a four-year course, with two years at Stevenson followed by two years of a BEd, validated by the CNAU. Other students are following similar courses at Exeter and Kent at Canterbury, among other universities.

BASCELT has more similarities than differences with the private schools, and there is a general feeling among ARELS-FELCO members that BASCELT should join their recognition scheme. Hugh Walker comments that "the Inspectorate seldom inspects the ELT state sector", and that his association has set up a working party to look at the matter of recognition, since BASCELT is aware that "there may be shortcomings".

In the meantime, though, the profession remains divided, and the majority of language schools remain outside the recognition system. But a stronger owners' association with over 170 schools belonging (ARELS-FELCO has yet to decide whether to change its name or not), and a growing membership of BASCELT should ensure that students overseas do know the importance of choosing a recognized school, despite the criticisms of the scheme. With the British Council celebrating 50 years of cultural diplomacy, we would do well to look more closely at one sector where Britannia's image has been sadly tarnished.

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Choppy waters...

The annual conference of the National Association for Teaching English as a Second Language to Adults (NATESLA), held on the campus of Nottingham University recently, was attended by 260 teachers, administrators, and community workers from throughout the UK. The theme this year was "anti racism in teaching English as a second language".

NATESLA grew out of largely voluntary work done in the immigrant communities in London in the Sixties and early Seventies. Established in 1976, it now has 700 members, mostly working in adult education institutes, polytechnics and colleges of further education. Over the years it has managed to throw off its voluntary image and assume a place in the mainstream of education without losing its original deep commitment to fighting disadvantage faced by immigrant groups in the UK.

Peter Newsum, Director of the Commission for Racial Equality, addressing the opening of the conference, described the Race Relations Act: "As full of holes as a piece of rotten cheese" and called for a campaign for positive discrimination in favour of the ethnic minorities in the UK.

Direct and indirect racism was still deeply embedded in our society, he said. Mr Newsum attacked what he identified as a campaign in the media arguing against the need for positive discrimination in favour of the ethnic minorities and emphasizing the need for equality of treatment. "Equal treatment is racist," he said.

Reviewing research into disadvantage suffered in the Asian community because of lack of English, he said that a slight improvement could be seen over the last 10 years. But the most

recent study shows that less than half Asian men have fluent English, and far fewer women. Command of English can be seen to be linked with other areas of disadvantage, notably poor housing and low paid jobs. Across the age scales only 10 per cent of Asian immigrants were found to have attained English classes, and people with no English at all were much less likely to attend such classes. Only by fighting for positive discrimination for the ethnic minorities could such disadvantage be overcome.

At the AGM the conference passed resolutions declaring the abolition of the Metropolitan Councils, recognizing a Scottish branch of NATESLA, calling for an increase in numbers of black-ethnic minorities in the association's management, and, in a debate which sparked the liveliest discussion, banning individuals and institutions from South Africa from membership of the Association.

In a closing address Farrukh Dhandy, the playwright and Channel 4's commissioning editor for black programmes, delivered a challenging analysis of the place of second generation immigrants in UK society. The fears expressed by Enoch Powell and Mrs Thatcher had proved unfounded. But we are as far away from a multicultural society, which Mr Dhandy found a peculiarly English concept, as ever. A solution to racism remained to be found. "Explaining" blacks to whites solved nothing. The work of NATESLA members, while valuable in itself, would not bring us any nearer to the goal of a multicultural society. Only blacks could bring this about by their own efforts, he said.

Michael Corrigan

... and a lifeline

The October 1984 IATEFL Newsletter is the eighty-fifth such organ to have been published since the Association's inception in 1967. It is the kind of publication that is destined for a few moribund days in your pigeon-hole before being snatched up and read by somebody else. Still, a new editor evidently cognizant of the magazine's shortcomings has been appointed, and there are plans afoot for a glossier format and a wider range of articles, reviews and contributions from around the globe. As Professor Peter Stevens, the Chairman, says in his introduction: "We intend to make the newsletter a magazine that members will look forward to receiving." At present, however, it retains the distinctly unprofessional appearance of a school magazine run off on the local press and, judged by the new editor's pleas for contribution on the part of the membership, perhaps the different page shape, typeface and printing system promised for the future will send members hurrying off to their typewriters with renewed vigour.

The eighty-fifth issue contains one book review, two enthusiastic letters to the editor, information about branch activities in Belgium, Holland, Greece, Iceland and the North West of England, some snippets of news, and summaries of the nineteenth International Conference at Brighton and the eighteenth at Groningen. The Groningen reports occupy 24 of the maga-

zine's 52 pages and include fairly sketchy notes on computer-assisted language learning, teaching and teacher education, aspects of language, discourse analysis and language learning and acquisition. The problem is that the summaries read like minutes and that several are so brief as scarcely to merit inclusion. Still, it should be remembered that this is only a newsletter and that the ELTJ Journal issues for October 1984 and January 1985 carry more heavyweight pieces by the likes of Christopher Brumfit and Michael Swan.

Clearly IATEFL is a worthwhile organization and one necessary to teachers in places like Reykjavik who depend on international conferences and magazines for much of their information. Professor B Ardiyanar Eswaran from Madras-28, India, writing to say how much he enjoyed the Groningen conference and would like to be involved in future activities, even though he finds himself "far from the fulcrum", is perhaps symptomatic. There must be many teachers of English in the more remote parts of the world for whom the contacts and friendship of the international conference are vital elements in the teaching process and it is for them that a newsletter "that members will look forward to receiving" becomes not merely desirable but necessary.

Paddy Bostock

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A timely link

Common Ground: Shared Interests in ESP and Communication Studies (ELT Documents 117). Edited by Ray Williams, John Swales and John Kirkman. Pergamon £4.70. 0 08 031055 9.

Given that ESP has an overt emphasis on linkage between the language teacher and specialist "informants", it is rather surprising that connections with L1 English language teaching have not been considered in detail before. This volume of articles is thus a welcome attempt to fill the gap, though one needs to remember that there are as many differences as similarities between L1 and L2 teaching. Whether or not one considers ESP and the broad area loosely termed "Communication Studies" to be "two halves of the same profession", as the editors maintain, the cautious, eclectic teacher from either side will find many things of relevance here. The real thrust of *Common Ground* is not, however, the stated mutual and equal exploration. Rather, this is an ELT Document clearly aimed at making CS explicable to ESP practitioners.

This collection contains 16 selected papers from the 1982 UWIST/SELMOUS Communication in English conference held at the University of

Aston; these articles, along with a useful editorial introduction, are arranged under the following section titles: Overview, Course Design, Approaches to the Teaching of Writing (by far the largest section), Experiments in Collaborative Teaching, and Testing and Examining. As is sometimes the case with published conference proceedings, there are perhaps too many articles looking for a place to happen, and whose *raison d'être* is questionable. Thus, not all the papers are in the forefront of ESP/CS thought; one article, for instance, portrays the decline in writing standards among native undergraduates studying English literature (they write too many "crocodylic" sentences), blaming this squarely on the rise of comprehensives and the retirement of Latinists and structuralist grammarians from the British school system.

The overall pertinence of the volume is restricted for yet another reason. The "common" ground established is predominantly at the upper end of the L1/L2 EAP market, not where ESP/CS connections might be of considerable significance: the lower/middle EOP contexts.

The adept, unobtrusive editorship we have come to expect from the ELT Documents series has involved choos-

ing provocative articles from which readers can draw their own conclusions. However, the didactic editorial stance of *Common Ground*, as expressed in most of the boxed "comments" at the end of each article, violates this erstwhile commitment to common sense. Nearly all these comments represent the strongly held views of the two ESP editors, who display sufficient respect neither for the audience's "textual competence", nor their ability to develop independent, educated impressions. The "guidelines" which typifies the editorial style in *Common Ground* actually detract from those papers which can stand on their own merits. Too little is heard from the CS member of the editing team, whose remarks are rather more factual and to the point.

Despite its flaws, however, *Common Ground* represents a useful first stage in a discussion which one hopes will become more wide-ranging in the near future. Seeing ESP/ELT against the backdrop of general educational development is indeed timely, and must go some way to removing the insularity from which these professions still suffer.

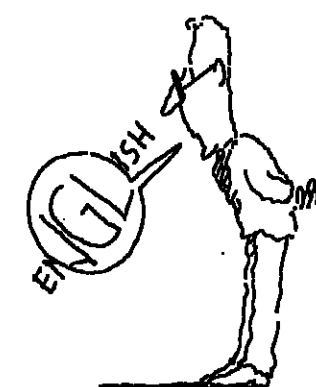
Leslie E Sheldon

Simplifying the complex

A Foundation Course for Language Teachers. By Tom McArthur. Cambridge University Press £4.50. 0 521 27271 8.

The Cambridge Language Teaching Library seems to be building up a stable of straightforward writers, such as Tom McArthur, who have learnt from their years of teaching that intelligence has to do with simplifying the complex rather than complicating the simple. His book *A Foundation Course for Language Teachers* is, as the title suggests, no more than an outline survey of the field, but it is written with enough candour to be valuable as more than just a springboard to further study, an aim which it none the less achieves with no small success. It is the result of a lot of clear thinking over a long period, so it never tilts over into the verbose or the academically obscure. Mr McArthur's style is informed without becoming patronising, and the reader is left with the feeling that he must be a good practitioner as well as a good theorist.

The book is for "practising and potential teachers", to be used in universities and colleges on training or refresher courses, and its purpose, to quote from one of the author's ex-students, is "to demystify the phenomenon of language". This McArthur does by dividing his book into three parts, each dealing with one



of the themes he considers "constants in the lives of language teachers": the relationship between linguistics and language, the problem of "grammar" and the pressures exerted on language teachers by the external world. Each part is divided into sub-sections and many of the sub-sections into lists of fundamental thoughts or questions. Such organization makes the book easy to use for reference. In addition to his main areas, the author includes three appendices, explaining how the material may be used, listing "Basic Review Questions" and presenting 100 topics for project work emanating from the book. There are notes, references and an excellent Select

Bibliography. Considering that the whole work is only 174 pages long, this is no mean feat.

In his central sections, Mr McArthur gives a wide-ranging account of what the science of linguistics is and is not, touching on many of the key issues. He presents a history of the varying concepts of grammar from ancient times to the present day, including a fascinating item on Grammar and Sorcery (said to be only two pages long), and considers the socio-cultural setting of language teachers, taking into consideration the question of choice in language learning, competing approaches and methodologies and the cultural attitudes and educational practices that surround the whole activity. In many of the most important areas of language teaching, what the author does is to offer the reader "tasters", which could lead him or her on to much longer courses later.

The material is concise and, because it is the product of an innovative rather than an imitative mind, full of memorable messages. Perhaps one of the most important for any teacher, whether intending or in post, is this: "but ultimately education stands or falls by the quality of the persons to whom the work is entrusted and not the quality of the aids, however shiny the materials may be. However good the technology, the human guide remains central."

PP

The Arab connection

Communicative Grammar. By Ann Brumfit and Scott Witte. Book 1: 0 19 436257 4; Teacher's Book 1: 436258 2; Book 2: 436311 2; Teacher's Book 2: 436312 0; Teacher's Guide 1 & 2: 436308 2.

ELTA/oup. For details of prices and availability phone Helen O'Neill on 01-405 1343.

Communicative Grammar represents a major publishing investment in English language teaching for the Arab World. In the current reappraisal of the communicative approach, the course title shows where the authors put their emphasis. In his foreword to the series, consultant editor Professor Widdowson insists that there need be no opposition between grammar and communication so long as grammar is presented not merely as a linguistic system but as a resource for communication by associating language points to some of their intrinsic functional meanings. He achieves an all-in grammar and communication approach as being as pointless as it is impossible. Selection of conceptual areas of meaning is therefore critical.

In Books 1 and 2, the five units with usually three subsections consist of a demonstration activity followed by two problem-solving activities and a consolidation section covering all points in the unit. Information is given in the form of a table, diagram or combination of these to set a problem, the answer to which may involve writing single words, completing separate sentences or sentences in continuous context. Answers are often suggestions rather than right/wrong, an encouragement to pupil initiative likely to provide meaningful language consolidation.

Unit titles (Possession, Similarity and Difference, Past Time) are strictly functional but a great deal of thought and ingenuity has gone into the exercises which are interesting (treasure hunt, start competition), amusing (the 40Kp flying mosquito) and challenging. While most symbols seem clear, those for "across", "along" and "through" may pose problems. Incomplete symbols in Table 1.3, Unit 4 Book 1 give wrong answers for Items 2 and 3. In the same unit, "fence" rather than "railing" seems inappropriate in a rather restless Arab world.

The 30-page Teacher's Guide offers a lucid presentation of four standard teaching procedures (extremely useful for those without much training in methodology): Presentation, Discussion (Group) and Writing (Individual) or vice versa, Feedback (Pair and Class) and a Tables procedure for checking.

"Using the Materials" - guidance over the flexible use of sections and activities - raises two fundamental questions: for whom is this a teacher's course designed? How will a teacher integrate it into a *syllabus* (national, programme)? With 22 different propositions in two sections (Unit 4 Book 1), it must be a revision course - yet this is no fun for Thursday afternoon; regular familiarity with it is essential. It should find a place in English medium primary and preparatory schools; elsewhere its greatest impact may be on in-service training courses.

Communicative Grammar may show up the less intelligent apart from the linguistically ungifted, but it is an approach worth trying.

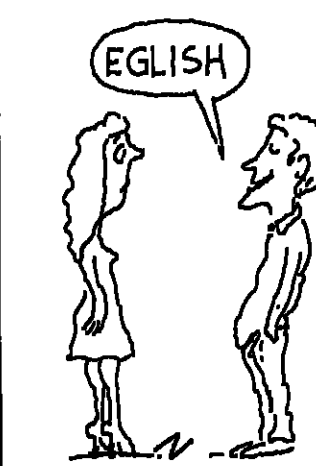
Andrew Gallacher

Service with a smile

With Pleasure: English for Hotel Service Staff. By Shlona Harkess and Michael Wherry. Edward Arnold Student's Book £2.60. 0 7131 8135 4. Teacher's Book £3.50. 8136 2. 2 Cassettes £10.00. 8137 0. You're Welcome: English for Hotel Reception. By Shlona Harkess and Michael Wherry. Edward Arnold Student's Book £2.60. 0 7131 8131 1. Teacher's Book £3.25. 8132 X. 2 Cassettes £10.00. 8133 8.

With Pleasure and *You're Welcome* are intended for elementary and post elementary EOP students respectively. The former consists of 60 task-based units, each one concerned with the evocation of a particular language item. The authors do not prescribe a particular time allocation for the units, believing that this depends on many variables best known to the teacher. Writers, housekeepers, room boys/maids, barmen, assistant cooks/chefs, valets and "hotel employees" are the service staff for whom it is intended. The materials seem to have been designed on the basis of a thorough needs analysis, though one might quibble with some of the functional sequencing here and there.

Most pages have relatively little text; rather, there is abundant diagrammatic material and plenty of space for students to write answers. This non-claustrophobic, uncluttered layout is certainly welcome; cheerful diagrams which indicate the listening, role play and reading tasks also contribute to making students feel at ease. Listening is a major part of every unit. The teacher's book provides an answer key, a transcript, and brief tips



David McKee

on how to prepare for various activities. From the evidence afforded by the publisher's sample tape, the cassettes contain a wide range of British, American and even non-standard accents in order to hone students' listening ability.

The authors hope to give opportunities for language practice in both predictable and unpredictable situations; hence the presence of grammatical substitution tables as a bedrock on which to base the role playing exercises. This allows a trade-off for the student who is more at home with the structural approach, and needs to contribute to more open-ended situations. The laudable desire to be adventurous and unpredictable, on the other hand, occasionally goes awry. The use, for example, of an authentic text, replete with deviant English, is rather

dubious; the same is true of providing exercises within the same unit which do not link up with one another.

Both volumes presuppose highly motivated students having a professional, teacher-centred, structural learning, though scope is provided for possible student self-assessment. The ideal context for both books would be a linked ESP/vocational programme, possibly at a hotel training school.

You're Welcome shares many of the strengths of *With Pleasure*, though it consists of 46 units, has oral work sections and is, in several ways, more communicative in approach. The role play exercises, for example, build up through three distinct phases to form long stretches of spoken discourse. This is achieved by a deft combination of structural and functional prompts. Grading is pointed out more explicitly than it is in the teacher's book accompanying *With Pleasure*; the staging is realized in terms of increasing task, rather than linguistic difficulty. Like its companion, *You're Welcome* presents a syllabus of resource chunks, not a linear progression.

The book has the valuable addition of a reference section containing a pertinent glossary of hotel terms, which would be an appropriate aid for the EOP teacher and his students.

In conclusion, both *You're Welcome* and *With Pleasure* are attractively presented, flexible and worthwhile coursebooks having the great advantage of being prosaic and to the point.

Leslie E Sheldon

Dr Leslie E Sheldon is an ESP Lecturer and coordinator of the DiTESP programme at Eaton Hall International, Reford.

Technically speaking

Elementary Technical English. Student's Book 2. By Martin Webber and Jonathan Seath. Nelson £2.95. 0 17 553354 8. Interface-English for Technical Communication. By Tom Hutchinson and Alan Waters. Longman Student's Book £3.25. 0 582 74863 1. Teacher's Guide £5.50. 7 74864 X. Cassette £6.00. 74894 1.

Elementary Technical English is a two-part course which is carefully graded structurally to take absolute beginners in the language to early intermediate level in two years. Book 1 concentrates mainly on simple descriptions of everyday technical equipment. Book 2 moves into more advanced technical areas such as aircraft engines, radio, electricity and engineering materials and introduces the language of comparison, necessity, instruction and location. Most of the work is related to diagrams and the exercises help students build up their own expressive ability from model texts. It concentrates on acquisition of vocabulary and structure using the skills of reading, writing and speaking (including sub-skills such as punctuation and pronunciation), but there is no specific listening practice apart

from listening to the teacher.

The course is designed for class use and the teacher's book gives precise suggestions for presenting and practising the material. The language points and clear uncluttered presentation makes the textbook an excellent revision tool, but (perhaps inevitably at this level) the course as a whole is not self-explanatory enough to be used without teacher guidance.

One minor reservation is that there is very little variety in exercise type or suggested exploitation, and there is no room for students to think for themselves or use their own technical knowledge. Although the introduction suggests transferring the language learnt in a general technical situation to the students' own specialist areas, there is no guidance as to how this might be done.

Interface, on the other hand, is task and activity based. While each section follows a basic pattern, it contains a variety of interesting exercises designed to generate effective and realistic communication and to develop and practice language related to handling data, diagrams and other non-verbal information. The teacher's book also suggests a mini project related to the students' own specialist areas at the end of each section. The 10 units, based

on topics of general technical interest, are divided into three sections which each follow the same five stages.

The "starter" encourages students to recall what they already know about the topic, the "input" is an illustrated text (also recorded on cassette) exploited in the following information gathering stage. The "language focus" gives practice in grammar, vocabulary and skills such as making graphs and writing reports or technical descriptions. There is also a taped listening task in one of the previous two stages. The final "task" stage involves students solving a technical problem using their own knowledge and what they have learnt.

The teacher's book is very helpful, but the work is so clearly set out that it could be studied alone as well as in class (and, incidentally, need the non specialist EFL teacher fear the technical content). Similarly, although the book is aimed at intermediate students, it could well be used at lower levels.

The authors were awarded first prize in the Speaking Union's English Language Competition 1983 for the idea on which this book is based. It was well deserved.

Susan Norman

Welcome?

Visiting Britain - The English You Need. By E Frank Candlin. Hulton £2.25. 0 7175 1269 X.

Who is the mythical visitor to whom this book is addressed? With no introduction, his profile has to be built up from advice given about living (hotel, shopping, car hire, bank, health service) and his needs for social occasions. He seems a well-heeled non-European with little English, unused to the trappings of modern civilization. Offered a page of clockfaces to practise time - five past two or two five - he is told how to use a phone (without British dialling tones) and shown a Cardphone (illustration) without explanation of its operation. "Bus services are numbered with their destination on the front" - remarkable! A sample rail timetable is provided with some notes omitted causing dismay, as

does the lack of black (ie, dark) and light type contrast mentioned in the notes (page 30). With so little English, why does he ask for English newspapers?

How to ask for help and advice and asking permission: "Can you give me a lift in your car?" This potentially offensive tourist is taught how to apologize and accept apology - "It's all right, no great harm has been done". Perhaps he's really a language student who understands *Countdown* (dog) *Uncountables* (gold) and *Question Tags*, rarely used by the most fluent non-native speakers.

Should doubt creep into his itinerary, our modern Vitlig guides our visitor from possibility through probability to certainty: "I suppose we'd better risk it; it should be this platform; we can't be right."

A four-page glossary of Anglo-American cases he lands in the wrong country and a gruesome diagram complete this quite outrageous publication of just 64 pages.

Andrew F Gallacher

Ninety-niner

Language Games and Activities by Simon Greenall (Hulton £2.50. 0 7175 127 X) is a valuable collection if you haven't already got something similar. All those ingenious games and activities you played at school - no courses, or heard mentioned in the staffroom - but then forgot to write down - they're all here. Even Hangman and Twenty Questions. Nearly all of them need no more than some pieces of card, and none take long to prepare. What makes this collection (there are 99 games in the book) especially worthwhile, is the attention given to elementary students. The presentation is helpful, too: each activity comes complete with a recommended playing time, as well as a note about the language features it involves. Make every Friday afternoon a success story.

Simon Kearsdale

Mark Ellis and Printha Ellis

An adult approach to English language learning and teaching.

Four stages take beginners to high intermediate level in 300 - 350 hours.

A sophisticated magazine-style format, presents English through the kind of articles, and advertisements to be found in any general interest magazine.

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Full colour Coursebook with Workbook, Cassette and Teacher's Book at each level.

For more information about Counterpoint, please write to: ELT Promotions (TES/185), Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., Nelson House, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 5PL, England.

The Centre for British Teachers Limited

The Centre for British Teachers is an educational foundation which provides training, staff and services overseas (currently in Brunel, Germany, Malaysia and Morocco) for long and short assignments ranging in scale from individual E.S.P. instructors to several hundred secondary school teachers.

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For further information please contact: David Manly, The Centre for British Teachers Ltd., Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP. Tel: 01-242 2982.

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(0195)

SECONDARY HEADSHIPS

continued

HAMPSHIRE
THE WINTON COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

HARROW
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
GAYTON HIGH SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

BRENT
LONDON BOROUGH OF
BRENT
BURNLEY HIGH SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

DURHAM
COUNCIL
DERWENTHEAD TERTIARY COLLEGE, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

WARWICKSHIRE
ST. THOMAS MORE R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

WARWICKSHIRE
STRAFORD-UPON-AVON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
BEANFIELD SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
THE HEATHLAND SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

LEICESTERSHIRE
WYCLIFFE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

WILTSHIRE
DOWNTON COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

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London Borough of ENFIELD
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
HEADSHIP OF SOUTHGATE SCHOOL Group 12

Applications are invited for the post of Head Teacher of Southgate School following the retirement of the present Head at the end of the Summer Term, 1985. Southgate is a mixed 11-18 comprehensive school of some 1,400 pupils (about 230), and is organised on two sites, with the lower school taking years 1 to 3. The school currently admits 210 pupils annually which will reduce to 180 from September 1986 as a result of the Borough's re-organisation. The school has an excellent reputation and is consistently oversubscribed. The successful candidate will be expected to take up duties from 1st September, 1985. Salary will be in the range £19,437 to £20,706 plus London Allowance, £278. Consideration given to assistance with removal, relocation costs, temporary housing and two homes allowance. Application forms and further details (large SAE) obtainable from the Director of Education, P.O. Box 56, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, Middx. EN1 3XQ, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible, but not later than 31st January, 1985. (0110)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNCIL
WADDEN C.S. SECONDARY SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

Somerset County Council
HOLYROOD SCHOOL, CHARD
Appointment of Headteacher

Due to the retirement of Brian Knight at the end of this academic year, we require for September 1985 a headteacher for this Group 12, 11-18 mixed comprehensive (1,249 on roll, 91 in sixth form).

In recent years there have been a number of exciting initiatives and innovations at Holyrood including the development of an interesting community education scheme, the reorganisation of the school day and the introduction of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative.

We are looking for a person of proven ability in senior management positions in secondary education who is ready to accept the challenge of this demanding post and take forward and extend current developments.

Further details and application form (SAE) from the Staffing (T) Section, Education Dept., County Hall, Taunton TA1 4DY.

Closing date: 31.1.85. (0431)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
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WOODHATCH SCHOOL, PONDLEIGH ROAD, RELGATE.

HEADTEACHER required from the commencement of the Autumn Term 1985 for this Group 9 (subject to Triennial Review) 12-16 Mixed Comprehensive School. Estimated N.O.R. September 1985 490.

Salary scale £15,792-£17,112 p.a.

Application form and further details available from County Education Officer (TP/MVB), County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1 2DJ.

Completed applications should be returned not later than 1 February 1985. (0115)

HUMBERSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Required for September 1985

HEAD for FOXHILLS COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, Foxhills Road, Souththorpe, South Humberside

879 Pupils on roll, Burnham Group 10, Age Range 11-18

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher which will become vacant following the retirement of the present Head of the School. The successful candidate will be expected to commence duty in September, 1985.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable, upon receipt of a large stamped, addressed envelope, from the Director of Education (H.Q. Staffing), County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside, HU17 9BA, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than Monday, 4th February, 1985.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, creed, sex or marital status. Disabled candidates whose applications have the written support of their D.R.O. will be guaranteed an interview. (0126)

Following the retirement of the present Headteacher, Mr D Butterworth MA, applications are invited for the post of

HEADTEACHER (Group 10) of THE WOODROFFE SCHOOL, LYME REGIS

vacant from 1 September 1985.

This is a co-educational 11-18 school with 500 pupils, including 170 boarders and 120 in the Sixth Form.

Further information and application forms are available from the Staffing Officer, Education Department, County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ on receipt of a SAE.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 30 January 1985. (0636)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
THE HEATHLAND SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

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London Borough of Bromley

Kelsey Park School for Boys, Manor Way, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 3SJ

HEAD TEACHER GROUP 11

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates with proven management skills and curriculum development experience for the above post, tenable from 22nd April 1985 or 1st September 1985, at this boys' Comprehensive school. Assistance with removal and associated expenses available in certain circumstances.

Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, The Town Hall, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent BR1 1SB (foolscap s.a.e. please), to whom completed forms should be returned by 1st February 1985.

Previous applicants will be considered. (0643)

Bromley

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Applications are invited for the following posts to take effect from September 1985:-

WARDEN, COTTENHAM VILLAGE COLLEGE (Group 10)

WARDEN, SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLEGE (Group 9)

The Warden is Head of the school and is also responsible for community activities within the College for which an additional allowance is paid.

Application forms and details from Senior Area Education Officer, Gloucester Street, Cambridge CB3 0AP (Large s.a.e. please) returnable by 28th January. (0632)

Norfolk

HEAD required for METHWOLD HIGH SCHOOL, THETFORD GROUP 9

Required for September, 1985 for this co-educational All-Ability High School, 11-16 age range.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the County Education Officer, Room 32, County Hall, Norwich, NR1 2DL on receipt of a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope.

Closing date for applications - 1st February, 1985. (0432)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
THE HEATHLAND SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

LEICESTERSHIRE
WYCLIFFE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

WILTSHIRE
DOWNTON COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
KETERING BOYS SCHOOL, 16 Mixed Comprehensive, N.O.S. 1348. Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher from September 1985. Further details from the Education Officer, Sun Alliance House, 5, York Street, Basingstoke, RG21 1AF. Closing date for completed applications: 31st January 1985. 130010

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Bromley

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Norfolk

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STONEHENGE SCHOOL
Amesbury, Wiltshire.
Mixed 11 - 16
Comprehensive 600 on roll
REMEDIAL Scale 1 (8)

Required from April 1985 a Scale 1 (8) teacher, permanent, to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Further details of the post and application form may be obtained by writing a foolscap, addressed envelope to the Headmaster, (44843).

131022

Scale 1 Posts

BEXLEY
LONDON BOROUGH
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
Vernon Way, Erith, Kent
Tel: 01-310 0111
Group 10 - 1000 Mixed
Required for January 1985 for temporary 1 term post a Scale 1 teacher for Remedial Education.
Please send letter of application c.v. and names of 2 referees to the Head Teacher as soon as possible (enclosing foolscap s.a.e.).
131022

ENFIELD
LONDON BOROUGH OF
ST. PETER'S SCHOOL
Brick Lane, Enfield, Middx.
Tel: 01-861 1144
11-16 on roll including 140 in 6th Form
Required as soon as possible. A suitably qualified teacher to take over the drawing group of Special Needs pupils throughout the school. This post could be suitable for those qualified to teach young people, temporary appointment would be considered.
Applications should be made by letter direct to the Headmaster, giving full details of teaching experience and names and addresses of two referees. (44855) 131022

SUFFOLK
NORWICH HEATH HIGH SCHOOL
Norton Road, Ipswich IP3 21.031
11-16 mixed comprehensive
Required for April 1985 a teacher to work in a designated Area. Special class, initially with 4th, 5th or 6th pupils. Salary Burnham Scale 1 with special Allowance. An enthusiastic and sympathetic teacher with relevant training and/or experience in secondary education, experienced and enthusiastic team of specialist teachers. Application forms and details obtainable from the Headmaster, 29th January 1985. (32742) 131022

WALTHAM FOREST
EMILY ARDEN OPPORTUNITY
KINGFORD HIGH SCHOOL
Waltham Forest, London E4
Mr. G. Kitchin
Required for April, SPECIAL TEACHER (SCALE 1) (plus O.U.E. Allowance) required in this comprehensive school for pupils aged 11-16 years 1985 on a temporary basis. This is a cover for a permanent post. A cover teacher should be available for a teacher with the right experience.
Application forms and details obtainable from the Headmaster, 29th January 1985. Reference: P72123 (44973) 131022

WALTHAM FOREST
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
KINGFORD HIGH SCHOOL
Waltham Forest, London E4
Required for April, SPECIAL TEACHER (SCALE 1) (plus O.U.E. Allowance) required in this comprehensive school for pupils aged 11-16 years 1985 on a temporary basis. This is a cover for a permanent post. A cover teacher should be available for a teacher with the right experience.
Application forms and details obtainable from the Headmaster, 29th January 1985. Reference: P72123 (44973) 131022

Classics

Heads of Department

HERTFORDSHIRE

HABERDAHER'S ASKE'S SCHOOL
Aldenham Road, Epsom, Surrey.
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 1 Posts

MANCHESTER

ST BESS COLLEGE
Please see display advertisement under 'Independent Schools'. (32131) 131022

Commercial Subjects

Heads of Department

SALFORD

CITY OF SALFORD
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
ST. AMBROSE BARLOW
St. Ambrose Road, Swinton, Manchester M27 1BZ
Comprehensive - 600 on Roll
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

DORSET

COUNTY COUNCIL
LYCHETT MINSTER SCHOOL
Lychett Minster, Poole BH16 1JL
Required as soon as possible for a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 1 Posts

MID GLAMORGAN

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
RHYDYDDING HIGH SCHOOL
Rhydymwyn, Cardiff CF15 7JL
Required for September 1985 a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Computer Studies

Heads of Department

BARNLEY

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
BARNLEY SIXTH FORM COLLEGE
Barnley Road, Barnley, Wetherby, Leeds LS23 7JL
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

BERKSHIRE

KENNET COMPREHENSIVE
Berkshire, Reading.
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

HARINGEY

PROGRESS WITH HUMANITY
SCHOOL OF ST. DAVID & ST. KATHARINE
St. David's Road, London N8 7DT
Tel: 01-348 6292
Headmaster: D. J. Caven, B.Sc.
Church of England Voluntary Comprehensive School
11-16 on roll
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 1 Posts

ST. HELENS

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
COMMUNITY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SUTTON HIGH SCHOOL
Elton Road, St. Helens, Merseyside
(11 - 16 years mixed Comprehensive) 1,467 on roll, 78 in sixth form
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

ENFIELD

LONDON BOROUGH
EDUCATION SERVICE
ALFRED WISEMAN HIGH SCHOOL
Middlesex Road, Greenford, Middlesex
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

ENFIELD

LONDON BOROUGH OF
ENFIELD
ALFRED WISEMAN HIGH SCHOOL
Middlesex Road, Greenford, Middlesex
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 1 Posts

WILTSHIRE

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Oxford Road, Wiltshire
SN4 4AX
11 - 18 Comprehensive School (mixed)
N.O.R. 1300, 180 in Sixth Form
Headmaster: Mr. John T. Price, M.A.
SCALE 3 1/2 COMPUTER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY
Competent and experienced teachers required to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 1 Posts

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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Oxford Road, Wiltshire
SN4 4AX
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N.O.R. 1300, 180 in Sixth Form
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SCALE 3 1/2 COMPUTER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY
Competent and experienced teachers required to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 1 Posts

BRADFORD
CITY OF BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
RANSON UPPER SCHOOL
Ranson Upper School, Bradford
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

BRADFORD

CITY OF BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
RANSON UPPER SCHOOL
Ranson Upper School, Bradford
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

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Scale 2 Posts and above

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Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
COMBERTON VILLAGE COLLEGE
Comberton Village, Cambridgeshire
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

COMBERTON VILLAGE COLLEGE
Comberton Village, Cambridgeshire
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

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Scale 2 Posts and above

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Scale 2 Posts and above

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Scale 2 Posts and above

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Comberton Village, Cambridgeshire
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

SECONDARY CRAFT DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY continued

TRAFFORD
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
TRAFFORD
TRAFFORD
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

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Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

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Scale 2 Posts and above

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Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

English

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

English

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Scale 2 Posts and above

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HAMPSHIRE

SWANMORE SCHOOL
Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire
11 - 18 Comp Mixed
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

HAMPSHIRE

SWANMORE SCHOOL
Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire
11 - 18 Comp Mixed
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

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Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

WILTSHIRE

WRECK PARKWAY SCHOOL
Akers Way, Swindon SN2 2NT
Head Teacher: Mr. R. W. B. Cleall
N.O.R. 1508
Required for April 1985: a teacher to teach in a team of three full time teachers who are responsible for the provision of all compulsory education, including the work of a Special Unit comprehensive school.

Scale 2 Posts and above

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Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities employer

The following are required for the dates stated, and the closing date is 31st January, 1985.

Secondary Schools

Unless otherwise stated, forms/further details from/to the Headteacher at the school. (SAE please.)

OSWALD TWISTLE RHYDDINGS COUNTY HIGH
Haworth Street, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington (1,060 on Roll)
1st May, 1985

SCALE M11 - SECOND MASTER/MISTRESS - APPLICANTS TO STATE SUBJECT AND RESPONSIBILITY AREAS BEST SUITED TO THEMSELVES
Forms/further details for this post only from/to the District Education Officer, Education Offices, Ewbank House, Cannon Street, Accrington. (SAE please.)

Re-advertisement
LYTHAM ST. ANNES ST. BEDE'S R.C. HIGH (SPECIAL AGREEMENT)
Talbot Road, Lytham (614 on Roll)
1st September, 1985

SCALE 4 - IN CHARGE OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

FLEETWOOD HESKETH HIGH
Beach Road, Fleetwood (1,300 on Roll, incl. 160 in 6th form)
April 1985

SCALE 3 - HEAD OF BIOLOGY (TO 'A' LEVEL)

OSWALD TWISTLE RHYDDINGS COUNTY HIGH
Haworth Street, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington (1,060 on Roll)
1st May, 1985

SCALE 3 - HEAD OF DEPARTMENT FOR SPECIAL NEEDS
Forms/further details for this post only from/to the District Education Officer, Education Offices, Ewbank House, Cannon Street, Accrington. (SAE please.)

BLACKPOOL KNOWLE HIGH
St. Annes Road, Blackpool (1,136 on Roll, 11-16)
15th April, 1985

SCALE 1 - TEACHER OF DRAMA WITH ENGLISH. EXPERIENCE OF EXAMINATION WORK ESSENTIAL.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES ST. BEDE'S R.C. HIGH (SPECIAL AGREEMENT)
Talbot Road, Lytham (614 on Roll)
1st September, 1985

SCALE 1 - PHYSICAL EDUCATION (GIRLS)

PENWORTHAM ALL HALLOWS R.C. HIGH (AIDED)
Carrilee Avenue, Penwortham, Preston (894 on Roll)
1st May, 1985

TWO POSTS
1. SCALE 1 - GEOGRAPHY
2. SCALE 1 - SCIENCE

BLACKBURN EVERTON HIGH
Manxman Road, Blackburn (850 on Roll, mixed 11-16)
1st September, 1985

SCALE 1 - MATHEMATICS WITH COMPUTER STUDIES

RISTON NORDEN COUNTY HIGH
Stourton Street, Riston, Blackburn (800 on Roll, mixed 11-16)
15th April, 1985

SCALE 1 - MATHEMATICS/COMPUTER STUDIES

BACUP FEARNES COUNTY SECONDARY
Fearn's Moss, Stacks, Bacup (1,250 on Roll)
1st May or 1st September, 1985

SCALE 1 - RELIGIOUS EDUCATION/SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY STUDIES TO C.S.E. LEVEL (0683)

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Supply Teachers

Primary and Secondary

Applications are invited from qualified teachers interested in Supply Teaching. There will be an opportunity for successful applicants to teach in a variety of Schools usually covering for staff sickness, Maternity or Termly vacancies.

App

Appointments in Scotland

MORRISON'S ACADEMY
MATHEMATICS: TEACHER

There is an immediate vacancy for a teacher of Mathematics to share in the work of the subject throughout the secondary school.

The successful candidate may also be appointed to an assistant house post (residential), for which there is additional payment, and will be expected to play an active part in co-curricular activities.

MATHEMATICS: HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

A Principal Teacher is required for 28 August 1985. Applicants must have experience of teaching all stages in the secondary school and of presentation at Higher and S.Y.S.

The successful candidate will be expected to play an active part in co-curricular activities.

ENGLISH: TEACHER

There will be a vacancy for a teacher of English from 26 August 1985 to share in the work of the subject throughout the secondary school.

The successful candidate may also be appointed to an assistant house post (residential), for which there is additional payment, and will be expected to play an active part in co-curricular activities.

SCIENCE: CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

There will be a vacancy for a teacher of Chemistry and Physics from 28 August 1985. The successful candidate may also be appointed to an assistant house post (residential), for which there is additional payment, and will be expected to play an active part in co-curricular activities.

Salary for each post is above the Scottish National Scale. Applicants must be registered, or eligible for registration, with the General Teaching Council for Scotland, with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two professional referees, should be sent by Tuesday, 29 January, to The Rector, Morrison's Academy, Craigh, PH7 3AN, from whom further information may be obtained.

(0468)

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE

TUTOR IN BUSINESS STUDIES

Applications are invited from teachers suitably qualified and registered for the above post to be based at the TVE Centre in Hawick.

TVEI is a scheme for young people in the 14-18 age range. The TVEI Centre acts as an administrative and resource base for the project, and also offers work simulation and intensive tuition provision facilities in electronics, computing, and in the electronic office. Development in the last of these areas would form the major part of the successful applicant's work with extensive opportunity to influence the establishment and operation of suitable equipment, materials and curriculum.

The post is permanent and carries a responsibility element of £1,150 per annum.

Closing date: 28 January 1985.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PROMOTED POST

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, ROLL 875
Responsibility payment £200 per annum

TEACHING POSTS

PEELERS HIGH SCHOOL, ROLL 905
PEELERS HIGH SCHOOL

TEMPORARY POST

EYEMOUTH SECONDARY AND PRIMARY, OR
PRIMARY

SUPPLY POST

PEELERS HIGH SCHOOL

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

TEMPORARY POSTS

EYEMOUTH PRIMARY SCHOOL, KELSO
PAULINE PRIMARY SCHOOL, JEDBURGH

TEMPORARY RELIEF POSTS

TEACHER OF PRIMARY 7
TEACHER OF PRIMARY 2

The above posts will be of approximately 5 months' duration.

Closing date: 28 January 1985.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

WILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, HAWICK
- SPECIAL UNIT

Applications are invited from teachers who have an interest in, or have had experience of, working with the handicapped. Preference will be given to candidates with a special qualification in teaching handicapped pupils. The post is full time but some time will be given over to visit pre-school handicapped children in their own homes.

Closing date: 28 January 1985.

Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Department, Regional Headquarters, Newmarket, St. Boswells, TD8 5SA. Completed forms should be returned to the Director of Education at Regional Headquarters.

(0140)

REGIONAL COUNCIL

Borders

Further details are available from the Rector of the High School of Glasgow, 837 Crow Road, Glasgow G13 1PL. Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Rector by Thursday 7th February.

(0140)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

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(0140)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

continued

EALING

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL EDUCATION

RED HOUSE SCHOOL

Red House School, Ealing, London W5 1LH. Tel: 0181 871 2121.

Required for Easter 1985 a teacher of children with severe learning difficulties.

Applicants should have a degree in Education and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of special education.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Director of Education, Red House School, Ealing, London W5 1LH.

Closing date: 1st February 1985.

(160020)

EALING

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL EDUCATION

MANDEVILLE SCHOOL

Mandeville School, Ealing, London W5 1LH. Tel: 0181 871 2121.

Required for Easter 1985, a teacher of children with severe learning difficulties.

Applicants should have a degree in Education and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of special education.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Director of Education, Mandeville School, Ealing, London W5 1LH.

Closing date: 1st February 1985.

(160020)

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(160020)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

continued

EALING

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL EDUCATION

RED HOUSE SCHOOL

Red House School, Ealing, London W5 1LH. Tel: 0181 871 2121.

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Closing date: 1st February 1985.

(160020)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

continued

EALING

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL EDUCATION

RED HOUSE SCHOOL

Red House School, Ealing, London W5 1LH. Tel: 0181 871 2121.

Required for Easter 1985 a teacher of children with severe learning difficulties.

Applicants should have a degree in Education and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of special education.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Director of Education, Red House School, Ealing, London W5 1LH.

Closing date: 1st February 1985.

(160020)

LONDON
ST MARGARET'S SCHOOL
 18 Kildersdale Gardens, Hampstead, London NW4
 The Governors of the above school invite applications for the post of Head for September 1985. Small private girls school, 10 pupils, age range 11-16 years. No sixth form. Please apply with full details of experience, salary and teaching experience to the Headmaster, c/o St Margaret's School by February 15th if possible. 180010 (180125)

Deputy Headships
Second Masters/
Mistresses

DORSET
ST. ANTONY'S LEWES
 School, Dorset DT9 4EN
 (Independent Girls' Boarding School) Roman Catholic OGBA/GSA
 100 Girls 11-18, 300 Boarders, 55 in the Sixth Form
 Applications are invited from experienced and well qualified graduates for the post of Deputy Headmistress. Salary will be according to the Burnham Scale 4 and accommodation will be provided.
 Further details of the post and information about the school may be obtained from the Headmistress to whom application should be made by letter enclosing full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees. (35517) 180125

SELWYN SCHOOL,
GLOUCESTER
HEAD

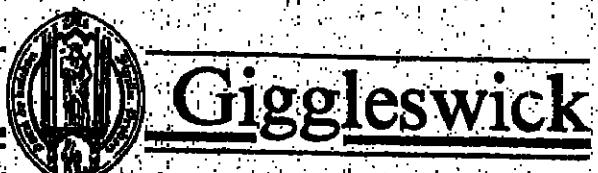
The Governors of this small, caring school invite applications from enthusiastic and forward thinking persons for this top post which becomes vacant on 1st January 1986 (but can be delayed until 1st September 1986 for a suitably qualified applicant).
 Applicants must be communicant members of the Church of England.
 Selwyn is an independent girls' school with 250 pupils aged 4-18 years including 70 boarders.
 Full particulars of the post and application forms can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Selwyn School, Matson House, Gloucester GL4 9DY.
 The closing date for applications is 28th February 1986. (0464)

ST CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL, LETCHWORTH
 Telephone 04626-78301

One of the country's earliest coeducational and progressive boarding and day schools, now offering a complete scheme of education for 480 boys and girls aged between 2½ and 18 years, requires for September 1985 a

HEAD
OF THE
JUNIOR SCHOOL

The Junior School provides for up to 130 children aged from 5 to 11 in its own attractive modern building with fine adjacent facilities for music, drama and sports. We are looking for a person of enthusiasm, judgement and stamina, keen to combine some teaching with a position of leadership in a lively, informal community. The approach is more similar to that of an enriched state primary than to that of a traditional prep school.
 Salary related to Burnham Scale 4. Single and family accommodation available. Other benefits include greatly reduced school fees.
 Further details are available from Colin Reid (the Headmaster) to whom applications should be made by 11th February enclosing c.v. and naming three referees. (0468)



H.M.C. CO-EDUCATIONAL BOARDING
MODERN LANGUAGES
TEACHER to be SENIOR
MISTRESS and RESIDENT
SUPERVISOR of Small
Boarding House for Girls

am looking for an experienced teacher, specialising mainly in French but also able to teach German to A-level, to combine these roles starting in September 1985.
 Please write or telephone for further details to: The Headmaster, Giggleswick School, Settle, North Yorkshire, BD24 0DE Tel: Settle (072-22) 3542/3/4/5 (1811)

By Subject Classification
Art and Design
Heads of Department

DERBYSHIRE
REPTON SCHOOL
 84a display advertisement under Independent Schools, other than by subject, Heads of Department. 181218 (35517)

DORSET
SHERBORNE SCHOOL
 Dorset
 Required in September 1985.
DIRECTOR OF ART
 This post involves the running of a large Art Department, and the successful applicant will have the opportunity and responsibility of being involved in an early date in the planning of a entirely new art building.
 Apply in writing, giving details of age, qualifications, experience, with the names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmistress. (44536) 181218

LONDON
ST. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL
 100 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, experienced Graduate Head of Art and Design. O Level and A-Level Art and A-Level History of Art. Drawing an advantage. Art is encouraged throughout the school either through classwork or extra-curricular activities. Opportunities for further development of the department.
 Salary: Burnham plus. Applications with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, to the Headmaster. (14367) 181218

OLDHAM
THE HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL
 Oldham
 DEPARTMENT
 300 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified candidate, C.V. and the names of two referees should be sent to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained. (35535) 181218

Other Assistants
SURREY
CHARTERHOUSE
 Required for September 1985.
PRINTMAKER with a strong interest in Art and Design to teach Art and Design to Art and Design. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Charterhouse School, Knollys, Cumbria LA6 8BG, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees. (35528) 181218

ILFORD URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL
DEPUTY HEAD
Group 8

Required September 1985. A Deputy Head for this independent grammar school for girls (formerly Direct Grant) owned by the Congregation of the Ursulines of the Roman Union.
 Application form and further details available from the Headmistress.
 Closing date: 1st February 1985.
 Interviews: late February, early March. (0687)

STAMFORD SCHOOL
 Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 2BS
 H.M.C., Day and Boarding, 920 boys aged 8-18, with Sixth Form of 180.
 Required for September 1985
DEPUTY HEAD
 Further details may be obtained from The Headmaster. (0146)

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE
PETERSFIELD, HAMPSHIRE
GU31 4AS
 Telephone 0730 63033
 H.M.C. and S.H.M.I.S. Independent School (day and boarding)
 The post of
DEPUTY HEAD
 (Burnham Group 9)

will be vacant from the beginning of the Summer Term 1985, following promotion to a Headship.
 Applications for April or September will receive equal consideration.
 Details of the school (P.S.Y.B. page 69) and of the post may be obtained from the Headmaster to whom application should be made by February 4th. (0694)

REPTON SCHOOL
DERBYSHIRE
 (H.M.C. 515 boys; 60 Vith form girls)
 Applications are invited for the
DEPUTY HEADSHIP

of Repton School, following the appointment of Mr John Fishley as Headmaster of Churcher's College, Petersfield from 1st September 1985. Full details of the post may be obtained from the Headmaster, The Hall, Repton, Derby DE8 6FH to whom applications should be made by letter giving a full curriculum vitae and the names of two academic referees before the closing date of 1st February 1985. (0468)

THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL
 ELSTREE, BOREHAMWOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE, WD6 3AF
 Tel: 01-207 4323
 (HMC - Independent - 1,300 boys - 300 in Sixth)
 Required for September 1985
A HEAD OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
DESIGN

to be responsible for all aspects of Art, Craft, Technology and Technical Studies.
 Further particulars of this major appointment available from the Headmaster. (0694)

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION
 continued
Careers
Heads of Department

CUMBRRIA
ASTERTON SCHOOL
 380 girls, mostly boarders, aged 5 to 18. Sixth form of 80.
 Required in September 1985, a Head of Careers to be responsible for the organization of Careers Education (including U.C.C.A. application) throughout the school. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Asterton School, Kirby Lonsdale, Cumbria LA6 8BG, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees. (35528) 181218

LONDON
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
 Barbican, EC2Y 8BB
 1. Required in September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, City of London School for Girls, Barbican, EC2Y 8BB, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees. (35528) 181218

HERTFORDSHIRE
HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL
 Elstree, Herts. AL8 9JF
 Independent Day School
 380 in Sixth Form
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced Classics Graduate to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree, Herts. AL8 9JF, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35507) 181218

PETERBOROUGH
OUNDE SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Oundle School, Peterborough PE6 7AA, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35507) 181218

BATH
ROYAL SCHOOL
 Lansdown, Bath BA1 5BZ
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Royal School, Lansdown, Bath BA1 5BZ, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35184) 181218

WARWICK
WARWICK SCHOOL
 (H.M.C. Independent) Assisted Places; 500 boys 11-18 years.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Warwick School, Warwick CV34 4PP, Tel: (0926) 42444. 181218

THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL
 ELSTREE, BOREHAMWOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE, WD6 3AF
 Tel: 01-207 4323
 (HMC - Independent - 1,300 boys - 300 in Sixth)
 Required for September 1985
a HEAD of
CLASSICS.
 Further particulars available from the Headmaster. (0695)

LONDON
ALLEY'S SCHOOL
 180 pupils
 Independent, Co-educational Day School.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Alley's School, 180 pupils, Tel: (01-207 4323) 181218

LONDON
JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
 Dulwich Grove, SE23
 180 girls (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, James Allen's Girls' School, Dulwich Grove, SE23, Tel: (01-207 4323) 181218

LONDON
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
 Barbican, EC2Y 8BB
 1. Required in September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, City of London School for Girls, Barbican, EC2Y 8BB, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees. (35528) 181218

LEICESTER
ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Royal Grammar School, Leicester LE1 5LB, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35537) 181218

MIDDLESEX
HARROW SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Harrow School, Harrow HA1 3JW, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (44533) 181218

HAMPSHIRE
SEALDES SCHOOL
 Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 5DO
 Independent Coeducational Boarding School
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, SealDES School, Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 5DO, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (44533) 181218

PETERBOROUGH
OUNDE SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Oundle School, Peterborough PE6 7AA, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35507) 181218

SURREY
WHITRIFT SCHOOL
 (HMC 850 boys)
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Whitgift School, Whitgift Road, Croydon CR9 1JH, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35528) 181218

SURREY
SWELL CASTLE SCHOOL
 350 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Swell Castle School, Swell, Leamington Spa CV34 4PP, Tel: (0926) 42444. 181218

Craft, Design & Technology
Heads of Department

LONDON
JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
 Dulwich Grove, SE23
 180 girls (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, James Allen's Girls' School, Dulwich Grove, SE23, Tel: (01-207 4323) 181218

LONDON
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
 Barbican, EC2Y 8BB
 1. Required in September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, City of London School for Girls, Barbican, EC2Y 8BB, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees. (35528) 181218

HERTFORDSHIRE
HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL
 Elstree, Herts. AL8 9JF
 Independent Day School
 380 in Sixth Form
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree, Herts. AL8 9JF, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35507) 181218

PETERBOROUGH
OUNDE SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Oundle School, Peterborough PE6 7AA, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35507) 181218

BATH
ROYAL SCHOOL
 Lansdown, Bath BA1 5BZ
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Royal School, Lansdown, Bath BA1 5BZ, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35184) 181218

WARWICK
WARWICK SCHOOL
 (H.M.C. Independent) Assisted Places; 500 boys 11-18 years.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Warwick School, Warwick CV34 4PP, Tel: (0926) 42444. 181218

THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL
 ELSTREE, BOREHAMWOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE, WD6 3AF
 Tel: 01-207 4323
 (HMC - Independent - 1,300 boys - 300 in Sixth)
 Required for September 1985
a HEAD of
CLASSICS.
 Further particulars available from the Headmaster. (0695)

SURREY
WHITRIFT SCHOOL
 (HMC 850 boys)
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Whitgift School, Whitgift Road, Croydon CR9 1JH, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35528) 181218

SURREY
SWELL CASTLE SCHOOL
 350 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Swell Castle School, Swell, Leamington Spa CV34 4PP, Tel: (0926) 42444. 181218

SURREY
PARSONS MEAD
 Ashted, Surrey
 Girls' Independent Day & Boarding School
 OGBA & GOSBA MEMBER

Part-time - from April or earlier a Graduate required to teach SCOPC-MICS to 'O' and 'A' level in the Sixth Form. Approx. 15 periods per week. Full-time - from Summer Term if Junior Geography offered as 2nd subject. Full-time post offered. Post with SCOPC-MICS scale with London Fringe Allowance & Government superannuation. Write to Headmistress with c.v. & names of 2 referees. (35511) 181218

WARWICK
WARWICK SCHOOL
 (H.M.C. Independent) Assisted Places; 500 boys 11-18 years.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Warwick School, Warwick CV34 4PP, Tel: (0926) 42444. 181218

LEICESTER
RATCLIFFE COLLEGE
 Syston, Leicester LE17 8BQ
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Ratcliffe College, Syston, Leicester LE17 8BQ, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35537) 181218

LEICESTER
ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Royal Grammar School, Leicester LE1 5LB, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35537) 181218

MIDDLESEX
HARROW SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Harrow School, Harrow HA1 3JW, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (44533) 181218

HAMPSHIRE
SEALDES SCHOOL
 Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 5DO
 Independent Coeducational Boarding School
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, SealDES School, Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 5DO, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (44533) 181218

PETERBOROUGH
OUNDE SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Oundle School, Peterborough PE6 7AA, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35507) 181218

SURREY
WHITRIFT SCHOOL
 (HMC 850 boys)
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Whitgift School, Whitgift Road, Croydon CR9 1JH, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35528) 181218

SURREY
SWELL CASTLE SCHOOL
 350 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Swell Castle School, Swell, Leamington Spa CV34 4PP, Tel: (0926) 42444. 181218

WILTSHIRE
CRANBORNE CHASE SCHOOL
 Weymouth, Dorset, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP5 3RH
 Tel: Salisbury (0747) 870484

Required for September 1985 a well-qualified graduate to teach SCOPC-MICS to 'O' and 'A' level in the Sixth Form. Approx. 15 periods per week. Full-time - from Summer Term if Junior Geography offered as 2nd subject. Full-time post offered. Post with SCOPC-MICS scale with London Fringe Allowance & Government superannuation. Write to Headmistress with c.v. & names of 2 referees. (35511) 181218

WARWICK
WARWICK SCHOOL
 (H.M.C. Independent) Assisted Places; 500 boys 11-18 years.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Warwick School, Warwick CV34 4PP, Tel: (0926) 42444. 181218

LEICESTER
RATCLIFFE COLLEGE
 Syston, Leicester LE17 8BQ
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Ratcliffe College, Syston, Leicester LE17 8BQ, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35537) 181218

LEICESTER
ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL
 180 boys (11-18) 25 girls in 1985.
 Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher to teach Latin and Greek to Ordinary and Advanced Level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute substantially either to the academic or the pastoral life of the school. The post might be combined with that of a Housemaster. The ideal applicant would be prepared to be resident.
 Further details can be obtained from the school. Apply by February 6th 1985 to: The Headmaster, Royal Grammar School, Leicester LE1 5LB, enclosing full curriculum vitae and names of two referees. (35537) 181218

Heads of Department

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL
High Wycombe
Buckinghamshire
Wanted in September 1985,
a **HOUSEMASTER/HOUSE-**
MASTER to be responsible
for a House of 40 girls aged
12 to 17 years. 30-time
teaching; please state subject
offered. No catering. Sur-
roundings excellent, free board
and residence in term-time.
Government Superannuation
Scheme.
Apply with names of two
references to the Headmistress,
(4865) 184078

Applications with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmistress, Ashford School, East Hill, Ashford, Kent, from whom further details may be obtained.
(44672) 154018

HOWELL'S SCHOOL
Denbigh, Clwyd LL16 3EN
An Independent Boarding
School for Girls with 350,
pupils aged from 7 - 18
HOUSEMISTRESS
Required for September 1989
an academic Housemistress to
be responsible for 40 girls
aged 11 - 16 and, for either
April or September, an

Music, Art, Craft, Outdoor pursuits, etc.) they are prepared to offer, and to what level. Applicants should also indicate which post they would prefer or if they wish to be considered for both posts.

Letters of application, giving full details of qualifications and experience, including names and addresses of

AND S. ANNE
Rugley, Staffordshire
(Woodard Corporation)
Requires a HOUSEMIS-
TRESS in May.. The post
involves taking charge of
approximately 40 girls,
and also some teaching.
Apply in writing to the

plus Framlingham
education available

and be made to the curriculum vitae and the references.

(0513)

full time Assistant
Ideally the applicant will
teaching is mainly in the
also involves 'O' and 'A'
Oxbridge Scholarship
plus Framlingham
modation available.
and be made to the
curriculum vitae and the
res.

08131

100

Sends Dr. Bingham write with
S.A.S. Sec. F.I.S. Pool Cot-
tage, Mannington Road, Bil-

Preparatory Schools

Headships

LONDON/ESSEX
Applications are invited
suitably qualified graduates
the Headship of Chigwell
Preparatory School for
September 1985.
Further details available

Closing date for applications - 25th January 1980
(44406) 2001

SCHOOL — SHIRE

Join the Science/Technology
be able to make a major con-
Computing at all levels in the

and single accommodation is
Applicants should be keen to
arding side of school life. En-
in major team games, CCF,

Please write, enclosing a C.V. and the names of 2 referees, to the

Free, Herts WD6 3AJ. (0153)

Y HOUSE
ord, Notts
e Preparatory School)
ent of Mr. R.C. Theobald
remarke Hall, Repton, Th
e Woodard Schools Inve

LEAD

September 1985 or as soon as possible after that date. Your application forms from **LEAD The Square, Shrewsbury**

ications: 7th February 1988
(05)

STON HALL

made to the Headmaster
lege, Framlingham, Wood-
KEY, to whom a curriculum
of 3 referees should be
the post will be sent on

DATE OF APPLICATION: 10/12/1982

... ..

**CHESHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HALTON COLLEGE OF**

**FOOD & DRINK
DEPARTMENT**

**SENIOR LECTURER IN
CATERING & FRONT OF
HOUSE OPERATIONS**

**Required for 1st May,
1985.**

Applications are invited
from suitably qualified
persons with food and
catering experience in the Hotel
and Catering Industry to
act as Section Leader.

Application forms and
further particulars avail-
able from The Princess
Hilton College of F.E.,
Kingsway, Warrington, Wigan,
Cheshire. WARR 10Q.
(S.A.E.).

Closing Date: 8th
February, 1985. 230026

SHIRE COUNTY
NCIL
College
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Principals. Applications are only qualified and experienced training or industry.

PRINCIPAL

the above post which
y 1985.

ties with senior teaching and
a further higher education.
Services Commission
enlarge, but personal
to communicate effectively
the local community and
sentential.

ible from:

Ref: FE/SCOT,
g, Hadley House,
ling, London W5 5SU.
11-579 2424

ry, 1985.

(1983)

SOCIATE PRINCIPAL
for 1st May 1985
The Principal (Salary Scale HOD) will have a new management team created by him/her. This person will have experience in Mechanical/Production Engineering with special reference to the application of computer technology. The candidate will possess the appropriate qualifications.
The successful applicant will be required to assume responsibility for the day-to-day running of the school. He/she will be dependent upon the support of the staff, both teaching (Staff and Students) or Physically Disabled (Students).
For further details from The Wellington School, Wellington,
Telephone: 0933 224165.
1985

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
THE WELLINGBOROUGH COLLEGE**

**AN ASSOCIATE
VICE-PRINCIPAL**

Required for 1st May 1985

A further Associate Vice-Principal (Salary Scale HOD III) is required to join the new management team created by a recent College reorganisation. This person will have professional interests and experience in Mechanical/Production or Electrical engineering with special reference to modern technology, including the application of computers. The successful candidate will possess the appropriate qualifications.

The Associate Vice-Principal will be required to assume College responsibilities, these will be dependant upon the special interest and experience of the candidate, but will include Human Resources (Staff and Students) or Physical Resource allocation and control (Accommodation and Equipment).

Application forms and further details from The Wellingborough College, Church Street, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire (Telephone: 0933 224165).

Closing date: 31st January, 1985

(017)

INSTITUTE FOR
EDUCATION
AUTHORITY

Principal telephone 61-628
could be returned by 1st
S.

COLLEGE OF
Class St. W1
of General Studies
are invited for the
sis:—
LECTURER in
ary Studies to teach social
and economics on
B/TEC Higher Diploma
of pay is at Burnham Gr.3
entails and application form,
within 14 days of this
nt from: Senior
ave Office, London College
12-12 Barrett St, London W1.

HAMES COLLEGE

High Street, SW12 2PP
of Business and
Studies
I AM COMPUTING POST
85
In May 1986, or as soon as
Lecturer I to teach within a
offering Computing to "A"
Computer Studies and City
and 487 courses.
should be familiar with
computer languages and be
confident in teaching
is preferable.
performers and further details
can be obtained from the Principal's
returnable within 14 days of
of advertisement. Please
enclose a stamped and addressed
addressed envelope.

COLLEGE OF
IG & FE
4611
of Business Education:
High Street, Wandsworth Road,

LECTURE in BUSINESS
required to assist with the
creation and development of
GCE and new courses in
ment. Candidates should be
in the use and applications of
Technology, and able to
vice Skills subjects and/or
Processing. Commercial
would be an advantage.
Application form and further details
obtained from the General
enquiries 7357/7380.
Application forms must
be received by no later than 1 February
0481

ty Council
ey College
ell, BA Econ
gineers
us £258 London

Lecturer Grade I from
with a keen interest in
only 16-19 year olds.
a practical person to
chieve Work to craftsman
Diploma level.
n a College of Further
facilities we can offer,
2811, Ext. 231 or, send
ar, East Surrey College,

DISTRICT COUNCIL
age
MPUTING
puter technology equip-
P.V.E., Y.T.S., B.T.E.C.
IG ARTS
AL STUDIES
rms available (on
cutive, (Personnel
be returned by
(0125)

Age Group	Percentage of respondents
18-29	~65
30-49	~75
50-69	~85
70+	~90

Senior Youth and Community Worker

ORCHARD YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, SLOUGH
£9,345 to £10,467 inclusive

Required to be responsible for the organisation and development of work with young people and adults among the black community in Slough. Applicants must be qualified Youth and Community Workers or teachers and should have a clear understanding and experience of West Indian culture and aspirations, together with proven organisational ability and skills in the practice of casework and counselling young people, especially in the areas of welfare and legal rights. Comprehensive in-service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion telephone John Ainsley or Andrew Amann on Slough 76138.

Application forms and job specification from Director of Education (YCS) Shire Hall, Sharnfield Park, Reading, RG2 9XE. (SAE please)

Senior Youth and Community Worker

Cox Green Youth and Community Centre, Maldenhead
£8,853 - £9,909

We are looking for a qualified Youth and Community Worker for a Joint Project between the County Youth and Community Service, the Community Association and the Church of England. The person appointed will have had experience of working with voluntary community organisations and proven managerial and communication skills.

In accordance with a new management structure adopted in recent months the worker will be one of a team of two co-workers, the other being the Parish Priest who is also based at the centre. The Youth and Community Worker will have as a prime responsibility the development of work with young people both within the centre and in the surrounding area and will also be involved in work to support the considerable voluntary effort in community activities.

Comprehensive in-service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion contact Rosemary Arber, District Youth and Community Officer, telephone 01835 51111, Shire Hall, Sharnfield Park, Reading RG2 9XE (SAE please)

Youth and Community Worker

for the Afro-Caribbean Community in Slough
£8,361 to £9,345 inclusive

Required to establish and maintain contact with young members of the Afro-Caribbean community with a view to assisting the Service to meet their needs. Applicants must be qualified Youth and Community Workers or Teachers with knowledge and experience of work with the Afro-Caribbean community and a definite commitment to improving the situation of underprivileged young black people. He/she should have the ability to work within a team of colleagues and to relate effectively to a range of different agencies to provide advice and information as appropriate. Comprehensive in-service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion telephone John Ainsley, District Youth and Community Officer on Slough 76138.

Application form and job specification from Director of Education (YCS), Education Department, Shire Hall, Sharnfield Park, Reading, RG2 9XE (SAE please)

Closing date 4th February, for all positions.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Royal County of BERKSHIRE

GROUP WORKER

This is a temporary appointment, based at Loddington Hall, a Residential Youth Centre in Northamptonshire. The person appointed will be a member of a team of staff providing residential courses for young persons, mainly trainees on Y.T.S.

Loddington Hall offers excellent facilities for providing social education programmes. There is residential accommodation for up to sixty people and a modern teaching block set in attractive grounds of nearly six acres. The facility enables multi-purpose provision and is the Accredited Centre for Y.T.S., staff training and the base for Kettering Teachers Centre.

The successful candidate may have a background in Community Youth Service, Teaching or Lecturing and must have appropriate qualifications and experience and demonstrate an understanding and empathy towards the potential client group.

Salary payable will be points 1-5 within Range 3 of the Joint Negotiating Committee Scale for Youth Leaders and Community Centre Wardens, starting point dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Appointments will be for two years commencing 1 April 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. Appointments by secondment for periods of less than two years may be considered.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from Graham Sherwood, Loddington Hall, Loddington, Kettering, Northants, NN14 1LE, to whom completed application forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Northamptonshire
Education

YOUTH & COMMUNITY

continued

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

(Equal Opportunity Employer)

YOUTH LEADER

£9,087 - £11,389 - JNC Range 4 (within 5 consecutive points) suitably qualified person for this full-time post at Lower Temple Street, Lower Gifford, South. Removal expenses in approved cases.

Application forms and job specification from Director of Education (Youth and Community) SAE, 21 West Midlands, Return by 1st February. (32303) 440000

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF

WALDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

YOUTH WING

Required to establish and maintain contact with young members of the Afro-Caribbean community with a view to assisting the Service to meet their needs. Applicants must be qualified Youth and Community Workers or Teachers with knowledge and experience of work with the Afro-Caribbean community and a definite commitment to improving the situation of underprivileged young black people. He/she should have the ability to work within a team of colleagues and to relate effectively to a range of different agencies to provide advice and information as appropriate. Comprehensive in-service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion telephone John Ainsley, District Youth and Community Officer on Slough 76138.

Application form and job specification from Director of Education (YCS), Education Department, Shire Hall, Sharnfield Park, Reading, RG2 9XE (SAE please)

Closing date 4th February, for all positions.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

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Closing date 4th February, for all positions.

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Closing date 4th February, for all positions.

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Closing date 4th February, for all positions.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Application forms and job specification from Director of Education (YCS), Education Department, Shire Hall, Sharnfield Park, Reading, RG2 9XE (SAE please)

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An Equal Opportunity Employer

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

An Equal Opportunity Employer

YOUTH COUNCILS DEVELOPMENT WORKER

Applications are invited from those who are suitably qualified and experienced for a full-time post which will be half-time.

The post, which is a permanent one, will be concerned with the development of youth groups in specific areas of the County and will involve working with youth councils and relating them to both statutory and voluntary youth provision at County and District levels.

Salary: Pro-rata JNC Range 3 points 1 to 3.

Further details and application forms available from the Director of Education, Further Education Section, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicester LE3 8AF, returnable by 1st February. (32163) 440000

LIVERPOOL YOUTH WORKER JNC III

£8,853 - £9,909

Required to establish and maintain contact with young members of the Afro-Caribbean community with a view to assisting the Service to meet their needs. Applicants must be qualified Youth and Community Workers or Teachers with knowledge and experience of work with the Afro-Caribbean community and a definite commitment to improving the situation of underprivileged young black people. He/she should have the ability to work within a team of colleagues and to relate effectively to a range of different agencies to provide advice and information as appropriate. Comprehensive in-service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion telephone John Ainsley, District Youth and Community Officer on Slough 76138.

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An Equal Opportunity Employer

LONDON

Inner London Education Authority

YOUTH SERVICE IN GREENWICH

Qualification salary scales: JNC Range 4 (within 5 consecutive points) suitably qualified person for this full-time post at Lower Temple Street, Lower Gifford, South. Removal expenses in approved cases.

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Closing date 4th February, for all positions.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Have you realised the true value of your science or engineering degree?

Are you reaping the full benefits of all the hard work you put into getting your degree?

Are you aware that your degree could be of immense value to the Royal Air Force?

As one of our Education & Training Officers, New advances are constantly being made in electronics, computer technology, radar, electrical and aeronautical engineering.

These advances can only be applied effectively if they're communicated effectively. And this is where you come in.

Whatever level of rank you're addressing you're involved with highly motivated people.

If you aren't already experienced, we'd teach you the art of teaching. And train you to take on a wide range of other activities as well.

You'd organise adult education centres. Advise on instructional techniques.

You'd initiate tuition on subjects from our own education tests to post-graduate university

courses. And we'd encourage your own post-graduate studies.

What now?

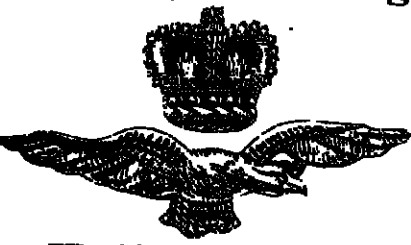
Ideally you should have a degree in an engineering subject, physics, mathematics or a computing discipline. Alternatively you may apply if you have an HNC or TBCHC in an engineering subject, together with a GCE 'O' level in English Language, (or equivalent), or a teaching qualification with mathematics or physics.

You can apply for a four-to-six-year gratuity-earning Short Service Commission or a pensionable, permanent commission.

Write to Group Captain P. E. Terrett, OBE, LLB, RAF, at TK Officer Careers (602/14/01), London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PZ, or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office.

Please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications. Upper age limit on entry is 39.

Education & Training



RAF Officer

Formal application must be made in the UK.

MISCELLANEOUS

continued

HOUNSLOW LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

TECHNICIAN
Scale 5, 66,247 - 66,762 inclusive

Required to work in a well-equipped sculpture & woodwork workshop. Applicants should have good practical knowledge of woodwork and materials with a sympathy towards Art and Design. There may be a possibility of some teaching at a later stage, which is not of course obligatory.

Application forms from Hounslow Borough College, London Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW7 8AB. Tel: 01-868 0344, Ext. 238.

Closing date: 1 February 1985.
An Equal Opportunity Employer. (32648) 600000

PUBLISHERS WANTED for new scheme to teach early reading and music with movement. Box No. 728 00291, Priory House, 85-87 Lane, EC1M 6JN. (44389)

SOMERSET WELLS MUSEUM

CURATOR REQUIRED for a post of free time attached to Museum. Superb site on Cathedral green. Suitable retired professional person able to organise the running of the museum. Should be sympathetic to the Museum's collection. Includes local history, natural history and samplers. Great potential. Post vacant from March 2 1985.

Please apply: Martin Candlish, Market Place, Wells, Somerset. (44849) 600000

BARNESLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL TVEI PROJECT DIRECTOR

Barnesley Metropolitan Borough Council, a first round TVEI pilot Authority, is seeking to appoint as soon as possible a Project Director for the remaining 3 1/2 years of the project's duration.

The Barnesley scheme, which involves the ambitious development of co-ordinated arrangements between schools and also between schools and FE colleges, operates in 6 major curriculum areas in addition to a common core course of study. Now 4 terms old the Project is well established, although extensive work on in-service training and in particular on the project remains to be done.

Ideally the successful candidate will have demonstrated strong leadership qualities and will currently hold a senior post in the field of education. A sound knowledge of CGL, RSA and BTEC programmes will be desirable.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Education Officer for the future direction of the TVEI project and salary will be in the range of £15,782 to £17,112 equivalent to Barnham Headship, Group 6.

Although the post is offered initially on the basis of a fixed term contract expiring in August 1988, it may be suitable for applicants who can be seconded at short notice from their present position (on protected salary where necessary).

Further details and an application form (SAE please) are available from the Education Officer, Education Department, Barnsley Close, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S70 2HS and must be submitted within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

ILECC - INNER LONDON EDUCATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE
John Ruskin Street, London SE5 0PQ

Minicomputing Manager

Salary Range £11,848 to £13,382 plus £1547 London Weighting

A vacancy exists for a Minicomputing Manager to lead a team of three programmers. The programming team develop system and applications software for a time sharing service, based on two Prime 860 minicomputers, which serves the Colleges of Further Education in the LEA.

The successful candidate will be expected to have a proven record as a programmer and to have had experience of leading a team in project management in the development of software. Teaching/lecturing experience is not necessary, but a positive interest in the applications of computing and information technology in further education is essential.

This job is suitable for job-sharing. Application forms and further details from Personnel Services Division (ED/Ed/12) Room 386, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB, please enclose an SAE. Closing date is Monday 4th February 1985.

ilea IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER (102)

WALTHAM FOREST AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

MULTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
MARKHOUSE ROAD, LONDON E17 8DQ

Teachers in Charge: Mrs. J. Little, Mr. G. Mann. (1/2) (depending on experience) on London Allowance.

Applications are invited from appropriately qualified and/or experienced teachers able to offer Urdu to examination level. The ability to offer a further community language or experience of E.S.L. would be advantageous.

The successful applicant will become a member of a well established and successful department which will become part of a unified multicultural service within the framework of the Authority's policy statement.

Contract Teachers in Charge for Urdu: Mrs. J. Little, Mr. G. Mann. Further details (and SAE) from: Urdu Unit, 185 Clonmel Road, London E15 2JH. Tel: 01-481 3333. (32679) 600000

Colour brochure from Mountain Centre Ltd., 2739, (43704)

Apply with C.V. to: Orlin Evans, Waltham Forest Centre, Lower Upper Road, Waltham Forest, London W12 9JU. (32682) 600000

BERKSHIRE HEAD OF CENTRE

Upton Court, Berkshire. The Head of Centre will be responsible for the project as a whole within the Authority. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Project Co-ordinator for the Berkshire TVEI Scheme to take up duties as soon as possible after the end of March 1985. An appointment will be made only if the Authority's proposals are approved by the MSC.

Salary will be in accordance with Barnham Headship Group 10 (£16,824-£18,141 p.a.). Conditions of Service will be those of the NUT for A.P.T. & C. Staff.

Appointed will be a permanent post at the end of the Scheme the appointee will be offered a suitable alternative post within the Authority.

This advertisement is placed in order to ensure that if the Authority's proposals are approved the Co-ordinator will be appointed as soon as possible in order to meet the tight timetable involved in launching the Scheme by September 1985.

Application forms (and further particulars) from Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge BA1 2JL (ref. 87XK8). Tel: Trowbridge 3041 Ext. 2404 (returnable by 1 February). (0113)

Sales Manager

c. £11,500 pa (Inc. bonus) + car + relocation

This is an excellent opportunity for a professional person to lead our very successful Sales Team. N.E.S., a member of the Coats Patons Group is a leading contractor in the U.K. Educational Market, supplying nationally and overseas a wide range of products covering most subject areas including primary teaching aids, nursery equipment, art materials, and textiles.

Due to expansion we now require a suitably experienced person to join our energetic and committed team to contribute positively to the planned growth of the company.

This challenging and demanding position, based in Nottingham, will carry responsibility for the recruitment, training, and motivation of the sales team, monitoring of activity and results and personally managing key accounts.

Suitable candidates will need to demonstrate a knowledge of, and experience in, leadership skills, personal selling ability, organisational and managerial skill plus personal qualities of enthusiasm and commitment.

Remuneration including bonus, around £11,500 + car + relocation (if applicable). The preferred age group is 30-40.

Applicants should forward a detailed c.v. with a covering letter highlighting relevant points to:-

P. J. Isherwood, General Manager

Nottingham EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES

17 Ludlow Hill Road, Melton Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 6HD.

(0115) 244444

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(0115) 244444

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Outdoor Education

continued

ADVENTURE CENTRE

MANAGER

POL, the leaders in adventure holidays for children, requires a Manager for their Adventure Centre, situated in the Brecon Beacons National Park, the centre operates a wide range of outdoor activities for up to 90 guests.

Required skills are management and administrative ability, proven experience with children, contact with teachers and a knowledge of sports and outdoor activities.

Please send C.V. or request application form from: Gill Hinton, Personnel Manager, POL Young Adventure Centre, 103 Station Street, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 1LR. Tel: (0585) 680000 (32134)

Apply with full c.v. to: The Director, Courtlands Centre, N. Kinsbridge, S. Devon TQ1 4BN. (44871) 680000

EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR

Required in all outdoor activities. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 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